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MALMIERCA, SEPULVEDA REAFFIRM CONTADORA SUPPORT

PA011434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1238 GMT 1 Jun 83

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 1 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Latin American foreign ministers will sign a declaration of principles today reiterating their desire for peace and solidarity on the continent, Colombian Foreign Minister Fernando Volio [title and name as received] announced last night.

The signing of the document, known as the "Act of Cartagena," by representatives from 17 countries, is one of the final acts of the commemoration of the 450th anniversary of the founding of this Colombian Caribbean city.

The effort undertaken by the Contadora Group countries to preserve peace in Central America has prevailed in the climate of the diplomatic minisummit. Today's ceremonies include a thanksgiving mass and a navy review. Among those in attendance will be Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez; Felipe, the prince of Asturias and heir to the Spanish throne; Colombian President Belisario Betancur; and government representatives from eight other countries.

Last night the foreign ministers of the Andean Group held a preparatory meeting to the conference of chiefs of state of the subregion, scheduled for 24 July in Caracas on the occasion of the bicentennial of liberator Simon Bolivar.

In a statement to reporters, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reiterated his country's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America.

"It is encouraging," that the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- have reiterated their will to continue striving for peace in Central America," Malmierca stated. [quotation marks as received]

He denied that his country is intervening in El Salvador.

"What happens there is a crisis of many years; they are problems of explanation [as received], of repression, and much frustration for its people," Malmierca said.

According to Malmierca, Langhorne Motley's replacement of Thomas Enders as U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs does not signify a hardening of the U.S. position in Central America.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Gonzalo Sepulveda said that "it is absolutely necessary to eliminate the presence of not only foreign advisers, but all military presence" in the region to restore peace in Central America. He added that the efforts of the Contadora Group are slow, but that positive results can already be seen.

One of these results he said, is the dialogue of all the foreign ministers of the region in Panama.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN DECLARATION IN CARTAGENA

PA011615 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Cartagena -- Latin American foreign ministers participating in the activities to commemorate the 450th anniversary of Cartagena de Indias here demanded the establishment of a North-South dialogue aimed at revitalizing continental economic cooperation.

At the end of a special meeting, the 17 foreign ministers attending the celebrations signed a declaration which reads in part:

The foreign ministers point out that Simon Bolivar's views regarding independence and mutual respect among nations are the foundations for world peace, and we recall that Bolivarian ideas are the seeds of the basic principles of modern international law. In examining the serious current situation of the world economy, the foreign ministers also recall Bolivar's ideas that only through the unification, solidarity and integration of the Latin American peoples can progress, peace, and justice prevail in economic relations.

After noting the signs of recession that are evident in Latin American countries, the foreign ministers emphasize: We make a call for constant and fruitful North-South dialogue aimed at revitalizing profound continental economic cooperation. We reaffirm the need to consolidate the continent's economic process, and we point out the urgency of revitalizing institutions such as the Andean Pact, ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], Caricom, and the Central American Common Market, consolidating them to make them more consonant with the challenges of today's international economy.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. VIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY012207 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 May 83 pp 4, 5

[Text] Argentine Ambassador to the United States Lucio Garcia del Solar has said that "some reciprocal actions have been carried out" lately in an effort to improve bilateral relations and that "the most significant rapprochement efforts have been made by the United States."

Garcia del Solar remarked that the above actions were made mainly "in the area of the foreign debt," but he did not confirm that such actions were intended to quell "the fears" that many creditors have over the huge debt. "As new, heavily indebted countries turn up," the ambassador said, "those fears grow." He remarked that international agencies are "becoming aware that there was a period during which rather irresponsible behavior prevailed."

Garcia del Solar made this statement through the Radio del Plata radio station in the program "La Semana y sus Protagonistas" [Leading Figures of the Week].

The ambassador stressed that "even though relations between Argentina and the United States -- which deteriorated in the wake of the Malvinas war -- tend to improve, a rapprochement cannot take place overnight because our country is very sensitive about this issue."

Regarding the political and economic relations between developed and developing countries, Garcia del Solar referred to the statement that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made in Williamsburg that "the North-South dialogue would be considered seriously," seeking "the reduction of the commercial barriers that affect the products sold by developing countries," because "otherwise the world economic recovery would be deeply impaired."

SOVIET DONATION FOR FLOOD VICTIMS ARRIVES

PY012128 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1702 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Jun (DYN) -- A shipment of 67 packages containing 2,000 blankets and 58 packages containing 2 tons of medicines arrived from the Soviet Union at Ezeiza airport today. The donation was made by the Soviet Red Cross to its Argentine counterpart and will be delivered by officials of the Soviet Embassy during a ceremony to be held in the next few days at the international airport.

The shipment was transported from the Soviet Union to Argentina by an aircraft of the Aeroflot company which recently inaugurated flights between Moscow and Buenos Aires.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH MOZAMBIQUE

PY010339 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0408 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 26 May (TELAM) -- It has been officially reported at Government House that the national executive branch has approved the establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the United Arab Emirates and Mozambique.

The executive branch has approved the establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the Republic of Mozambique, which was [originally] formalized in a joint declaration made public in New York on 19 October 1981. The Argentine diplomatic mission will be located in Maputo.

IBRD GRANTS $100 MILLION LOAN FOR HIGHWAYS

PY011355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2332 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 May (TELAM) -- The members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] (World Bank) have unanimously approved the granting of a $100-million loan to Argentina.

The Economy Ministry reported the loan tonight, adding that the funds will be allocated to the National Highway Directorate for highway plans.

ANTICOMMUNIST VOLUNTEERS REPORTEDLY IN NICARAGUA

PY011855 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Jun (DYN) -- An organization named Anticommunist Solidarity with Nicaragua -- with headquarters reportedly in Cordoba Province -- announced from El Salvador that columns of South American "volunteers" entered Nicaraguan territory a few days ago to fight the Sandinist regime.

The announcement, labeled "Communique No 1", arrived today at several press media offices of this capital, including DYN, dispatched from the post office in the Salvadoran capital, as proven by the post office seal.

However, at the bottom of the communique, which bears the seal of the organization, the following words are printed: "Headquarters: Cordoba (5000) Argentina." Another allusion, although indirect, to this country is made through the names given to the fighting columns, such as Jordan Bruno Genta and Rodolfo Berdina.

Bruno Genta, an ideologist of the Argentine ultraright sector, was killed in a terrorist attack in front of his house in San Isidro in 1974. Berdina was a first lieutenant whose name appears atop the list of Argentine casualties in the actions against the rural guerrillas in Tucuman Province in 1975.

The communique, dated 20 May and signed by "Professor Atilio Fernandez Prado," says: "Anticommunist Solidarity with Nicaragua reports to the world that on this date the columns of the anticommunist volunteers 'Jordan Bruno Genta' and "Rodolfo Berdina,' totalling 283 men from various South American countries, entered Nicaraguan territory from the liberated coastal zone."

"In anticipation of the diatribes of the 'Sandinist' tyranny, it is necessary to point out that the members of the columns are not under officers of South American Armed Forces and that such officers neither train nor support the anticommunist forces."

MRS PERON'S 'CIVIC REHABILITATION' CONSIDERED

PY011345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1239 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santiago del Estero, 1 Jun (NA) -- Interior Minister Llamil Reston has admitted that the Armed Forces is considering the civic rehabilitation of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. During a press conference granted shortly before returning to Buenos Aires yesterday, Reston said that "the issue is being considered." Reston's 3-day visit to Santiago del Estero ended with the press conference.

Reston's is the first official statement about a possible reconsideration of Mrs Peron's situation. Mrs Peron has been disqualified by the courts from holding public positions.

The government might grant a pardon to Mrs Peron. The Justicialists, however, who reject this measure because they claim that Mrs Peron was tried for political reasons, want the court decision vacated.

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW

PY011445 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1257 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (NA) -- Political leaders of various leanings termed the draft electoral law, approved by the military junta and made known yesterday, as "positive" since it corresponds to the national Constitution.

However, presidential hopeful Angel Federico Robledo said he did not agree that "the proportional system for the allocation of available positions should be implemented in this first election."

Political leaders Fernando de la Rua, Alberto Benegas Lynch, Oscar Alende and Martin Dip gave favorable opinions in the poll conducted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS. De la Rua said that the draft should be released officially, however he stated that "as long as no amendments are made to the system established by the Constitution, it will be in keeping with our demands."

The Radical leader stated that we will see what the portion of the draft which refers to the proportional system and the "basic requirement" of a minimum of 3 percent of the valid votes in the district before various party lists may participate in the allocation of available posts "is about once the law is issued."

Alberto Benegas Lynch, head of the National Republic Assembly [Encuentro Nacional Republicano], termed the draft as "reasonable, since it is related to the national Constitution's guidelines." The political leader pointed out that "I think that the idea which some politicians had, to amend the Constitution for electoral purposes, is a great mistake."

Christian Democrat leader Martin Dip maintained that, although the government "has abided by the Constitution on this subject," it "has made fundamental decisions on other issues without taking it into account." Dip stated that "our peoples' desire to abide by the Constitution is thus satisfied and a precedent is set showing that a de facto government cannot amend the Constitution."

However, he pointed out that he would have preferred a "4-year presidential mandate with the option of reelection for another period."

Oscar Alende, head of the Intransigent Party, pointed out the important fact that "the draft does not violate the Constitution," and that "should this be the definite draft, the Radical version of the Saenz Pena Law" regarding proportional representation "will be applied."

Alende said that "we find this satisfactory; it is something that is extremely important; it is something that was requested by (Hipolito) Irigoyen in his times and which could not be implemented because he had a Senate with a 9-year mandate and could never count on a majority in that chamber."

Regarding the possibility that there will be a single party ticket, which would contain the names of the candidates to all elective posts from that party, Alende said that "if the voter does not like a candidate, then all he has to do is not vote for that single party ticket. A party that is not capable of sponsoring appropriate candidates does not merit the voter's confidence."

For his part, Angel Robledo, a presidential hopeful for Justicialism, has indicated that proportional representation should not be implemented during these elections. "It is not that I fear proportional representation," he said, "but the open-choice ballot would ensure the efficiency of the winning party's management of government." [as received]

The 3 percent maximum "is too low" for Robledo, who maintained that "with this guideline we will be allowing the presence of over 300 political parties, which are currently in existence, instead of creating large parties. We cannot continue to allow the proliferation of parties within these very extensive limits, "he said and stated that "very important reforms will have to be made to the Constitution in the future so that the results of the elections will not be so confusing."

UNIONS REJECT ELECTORAL LAW, SEND MISSION TO ILO

FY010344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0145 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 May (TELAM) -- The 62 Organizations and the CGT-RA [General Confederation of Labor of the Argentine Republic] tonight decided to reject the electoral law that is in force because they regard it as an instrument that may be used for committing open fraud. They claim that 57.5 percent of the votes would equal only 47 percent of the votes in the electoral college.

The labor movement, which is a part of the justicialist movement, will ask party leaders to condemn the law publicly and to secure the Multiparty Group's support for their claim in order to make sure that the law does not prevent the victory of the Peronist party in the upcoming elections.

Unions also designated the members of the delegation that will travel to Geneva to attend the annual ILO meeting independently of the official mission. Fernando Donaires (paper manufacturing sector) will head the delegation. The delegation will also include Cesar Loza (maritime workers), Andres Mancusso (light and power), Ramon Valle (insurance sector), and Juan Petrecca (cemetery workers). The initial decision to send a delegation headed by Ubaldini and Miguel and made up of more members was changed in view of political events.

The five delegates attended the congress of the General Union of Spanish Workers (UGT), which had invited the 62 Organizations and the CGT-RA, and then traveled to Geneva to participate in meetings of groups of workers at ILO headquarters and to continue talks with the leaders of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (CIOLS).

PERONIST FACTIONS DIFFER ON BRITISH RELATIONS

FY301740 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 May 83 p 7

[Text] Peronist diplomat Leopoldo Tettamanti insisted yesterday on the need to declare a formal cessation of hostilities with Britain and said that a Justicialist Party statement yesterday opposing such a declaration sprang from the fact "that there were some people who did not explain the issue properly" to Justicialist authorities.

Tettamanti reaffirmed yesterday that "Britain should be officially invited to negotiate a solution" to the Malvinas conflict, which implies the previous lifting of all irritating pressure on both sides.

The Justicialist National Council and the 62 Organizations issued a joint communique on Saturday opposing a cessation of hostilities with Britain and any changes concerning the situation of British firms in Argentina.

The communique, signed by Justicialist Vice President Deolindo Bittel and trade unionist Lorenzo Miguel, added "it is up to the next constitutional government to decide on the possibility and convenience of declaring a cessation of hostilities" with Britain and not up to the military government.

Tettamanti said: "Argentines must be ready to declare a formal end to hostilities, which is necessarily linked to the withdrawal of British troops from the Malvinas Islands." "If it is necessary, (we'll) have to lift the embargo on British assets (here) and scrap all economic sanctions imposed by us, Britain, and the European Economic Community," he added.

Such moves, he said, would aid negotiations conducted by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

FIRMENICH VISIT REPORTED; SUBVERSION INCREASES

PY011555 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 1 Jun (TELAM) -- Mario Firmenich stayed in Sante Fe Province between 18 and 24 May 1983 after having entered the country at some point along our border with Brazil and Chile. This information was revealed in today's issue of the morning daily LA NUEVA PROVINCIA. The report adds that the subversive leader made several peaceful contacts and makes clear that his arrival was more or less expected by the authorities.

According to the information, Firmenich presumably met with Fernando Vaca Narvaja, another guerrilla leader, who presumably arrived in Argentina a few days before Firmenich. According to the newspaper, the visit demonstrates to what point the Marxist guerrillas have gone to renew their aggression, at a time when another constitutional period if approaching.

In this respect, LA NUEVA PROVINCIA recalls "the charges made by Jose Alberto Deheza, a former Justicialist minister, regarding the rapprochement between subversive individuals and the Renewal and Change Movement, headed by Raul Alfonsin, and those levelled at Anibal Reynaldo, a hopeful for the governorship of Santa Fe Province, by another UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader, who accused Reynaldo of having had contacts with Firmenich and Roberto Quieto in the past.

"A fairly well-detailed report," the newspaper states, "has fallen into the hands. One of its passages, after referring to Vaca Narvaja's stay in the country, indicates that the increase in subversive activities in the country has been observed in various ways, mainly in the continuous interference of radio and television beams that has been achieved throughout the national territory."

According to the information published by the newspaper, "undoubtedly the most outstanding test was the recent, simultaneous transmission of a Firmenich message over several radio and television stations in the interior of the country."

PRESIDENCY MINISTER EXPLAINS 30 MAY RESIGNATION

PY011325 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] It has been officially reported that yesterday President Hernan Siles Zuazo accepted the resignation submitted by Horacio Torres, minister secretary general of the presidency, and that measures are being taken to appoint his successor. Reliable sources said that Horacio Torres resigned Monday due to disagreements with other officials on the administration of the Government Palace. Upon confirming his resignation, Torres read a declaration to journalists in which he proposes the urgent necessity to change the structure of the Presidential General Secretariat in order to fulfill its functions with more efficiency and in accordance with the law. Torres pointed out that the General Secretariat was set up as an organization and operation of a dictatorial and not a constitutional government. He added that he expects that his resignation will help to reorganize the General Secretariat so that this department responds more effectively to the chief of state's relationship with the various ministries and legislative branches of government. In conclusion, he said: This is the reason for my resignation, a resignation which has been accepted. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude for the trust placed in me by the president of the republic.

ANTICOMMUNIST PEASANT STATEMENT DEMANDS REFORM

PY011135 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 May 83 p 1

[Text of statement issued by the Bolivian Peasant Worker Confederation on 25 May 1983]

[Text] We advocate unity among all Bolivian peasant workers. We support the Bolivian democratic process and we very respectfully ask the president of the republic to Bolivianize the government and to remove the Communist Party gang whose instructions, received directly from Moscow, have distorted the aspirations of our people and have created disputes that have endangered the democratic life to which Bolivia has returned and have put the national sovereignty and internal security in jeopardy. We respect the decision of some fellow peasants who, on their own will, joined labor organizations or movements. However, we will not tolerate having anyone else speak on behalf of the peasants because we, the peasants, are not employees, but owners of the means of agricultural production. Therefore, we will never accept any kind of patronage from either landowners or the state.

We want to stress, based on the above paragraph, that we will object to any attempt to nationalize or collectivize the land, because in Bolivia the land is owned by he who works the land. This principle has been guaranteed by the land reform law, which has been a turning point in the history of American social struggle. We voice our dissatisfaction with the fact that Article 144 of the Constitution, which rules that "The state will encourage and cooperate with the private sector," has not been complied with. We are deeply concerned over this situation because key government sectors are interested in liquidating private enterprises on the one hand, and on the other, want to seize the land from its legitimate owners or to submit peasants to a regressive state-run domestic service system.

We demand that the government enact a real economic policy based on an effective agreement with international agencies, so that we can repay our foreign debt, so that our creditworthiness will be restored, and so that we can enforce an appropriate internal economic order in which peasant interests must be given priority attention because peasants make up the majority in our country. We suggest that government agencies implement a system of marketing, transporation and price controls on local markets so that under the free play of supply and demand, peasants can be paid fair prices for their products, thus avoiding the participation of middlemen, whose actions have harmed consumers and awakened ill feelings between densely populated and rural areas.

We strongly protest against the designation of Tamara Sanchez Pena as director of the emergency agricultural plan because she does not qualify for the post. We suggest that the government immediately replace this official because her presence implies a risk for the plan, namely, that the plan's huge economic resources might be used to the political benefit of "foreign groups" [grupos foraneos], thus making peasants once again the target of deception. The UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] must reconsider this designation and appoint a duly qualified professional.

We condemn the indiscriminate slaying of our Peruvian peasant brothers, who are being killed by Communist Shining Path guerrillas. We also denounce before international organizations, human rights organizations, the International Red Cross and Amnesty International the genocide and persecution of our brothers, the Nicaraguan Miskitos, by the Nicaraguan communist regime. We will identify and stigmatize those local Communists who, from several organizations and even from some universities, are seeking to recruit "volunteers" to be sent to Nicaragua to kill Nicaraguan Indians, whose struggle against Marxist mercenaries deserves our full support. We also state that neither Cuba nor Nicaragua have the moral right to open a diplomatic office in an Indian country such as Bolivia.

We praise the atmosphere of freedom that is guaranteed by the Constitution, because despite some interference, we were able to hold this national level meeting, which is a new starting point in the struggle for the defense of the rights of 3.5 million Bolivian agricultural workers.

MINERS FEDERATION UNHAPPY WITH COMANAGEMENT PLAN

PY011130 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] We have noticed that the government project for workers' comanagement does not include all the requirements established in our main draft for workers comanagement, which was approved by the miners' rank and file. Therefore, discussions with government authorities on this issue should be based on the project drawn up by the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB]. This was the conclusion reached at the end of the meeting held by the FSTMB's Executive Board this morning, Tuesday, to analyze the document drawn up by the federation's Commission for Comanagement Affairs on the government comanagement proposal. This information was issued to the media by the Public Relations Department of the Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia].

The Comibol report states that during the aforementioned meeting, the document drawn up by the FSTMB was approved and it was decided that only its conclusion would be made public since the rest of the document would be a subject for discussions with the corresponding government authorities. It was also pointed out that the federation is waiting to be given a date and time to hold that meeting.

DYNAMITE ATTACK IN COCHABAMBA REPORTED

PY272356 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 83 p 6

[Text] Cochabamba, 23 May (EL DIARIO) -- A new dynamite attack was carried out at 2330 last Saturday. This is the third in a series of attacks which started about a month ago. Mario Torres, director of the Criminal Investigation Department, said that the attack was made against a private building in the Cala-Cala area owned by Aurelio Velasquez Bolivia. The dynamite explosion did not cause any casualties. The two prior cases, despite the investigations carried out, were not solved because those responsible for the attacks were not found.

MIR FILES CHARGES ON FORMER PRESIDENT, MINISTER

PY311415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0332 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 30 May (AFP) -- It was reported in La Paz today that the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has filed criminal charges against former de facto President Luis Garcia Meza (1980-1981) and former Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez for the murder of eight MIR leaders. The writ recalls that during Garcia Meza's regime, security agents and paramilitarymen killed the eight MIR leaders during a meeting that they were holding at a room located along Harrington Street in La Paz, on 15 January 1981. The plea adds that the young MIR leaders, who were unarmed, were killed at point-blank range by the regime's security agents. The plea also recalls that Garcia Meza and Arce Gomez have admitted creating paramilitary groups. Congressman Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, who is the leader of the Socialist Party One (PS-1), was also killed by paramilitary groups.

Arce Gomez is currently under arrest in Buenos Aires while the authorities are considering the extradition request made by the United States for his involvement in cocaine trafficking. Bolivian Foreign Minister Marical Tamayo Saenz has stated that the Bolivian Government will request Garcia Meza's extradition "in due time." Garcia Meza is also currently living in Argentina.

FORMER MINISTER SENT TO JAIL, TO FACE TRIAL

PY311615 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 May (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Colonel Norberto Salomon Soria, former minister of housing and urban affairs, who will be tried by the Justice Ministry on charges of sedition, was transferred to the San Pedro de La Paz jail as a common criminal at the disposal of the courts. Interior Minister Mario Roncal said that Salomon Soria is not being held incommunicado, as reported by his family.

ORTIZ MERCADO REJECTS RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CHILE

PY311445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1908 GMT 29 May 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 May (EFE) -- Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado said today in Lima that his country has, at least for the time being, "no intention of seeking rapprochement with Chile." Ortiz added that any type of Bolivian diplomatic contact with Chile is subject to the "traditional Bolivian position regarding its desire for a sea outlet." He said that "one cannot foresee, there is no indication of, rapprochement at the diplomatic level," and reiterated that his country has "no intention of seeking rapprochement" for the time being.

Ortiz also reported that the Bolivian Government has fired 50 members of the armed forces, including Air Force Colonel Norberto Salomon and former Bolivian President General Luis Garcia Meza, who have been accused of discrediting the armed forces and of provoking a lack of discipline within the institution. "This measure was necessary in order to clean out undesirable individuals from the armed forces," the Bolivian defense minister stated.

ARMY COMMANDER DENIES CHILE CHANGED RIVER COURSE

PY280253 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Army Commander General Simon Cejas Tordoya has denied the report by Deputy Constantino Lima to the Chamber of Deputies that Chilean officials have reportedly diverted the courses of the (Conu) and Caquena Rivers toward the Azapa Valley in northern Chile. Gen Cejas admitted, however, that a group of students from Arica entered the national territory last year as reported by the international magazine GEOMUNDO. The magazine's report was made known to the Foreign Ministry through an appropriate report.

Deputy Constantino Lima, in a note addressed to the Chamber of Deputies, reported that several settlers in the border region with Chile suffered accidents with landmines reportedly put there by Chilean officials in order to protect their clandestine civil constructions for diverting the rivers.

On another aspect, Gen Cejas Tordoya reiterated the armed forces' concern over the national political situation. He pointed out that the speech delivered by armed forces Commander General Alfredo Villarroel on the 154th anniversary of the founding of the armed forces command has the full consensus of the military institutions. Gen Cejas Tordoya also criticized the actions of some union sectors for blocking several areas of the city and the situation affecting Santa Cruz Department.

BRIEFS

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR -- Boleslav Poliak, the new Polish ambassador to Bolivia, presented his credentials to Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo during a ceremony held at Government House on 19 May. The new ambassador is also concurrent ambassador to Lima, where he resides. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 May 83 p 1 PY]

UNDER SECRETARIES RETAINED -- The new foreign minister, Marcial Tamayo, has confirmed Franklin Anaya and Cesar La Faye as under secretaries of foreign relations and of worship, respectively. Both officials had been appointed during the administration of former Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 May 83 p 8 PY]

JANUARY-APRIL GAS SALES -- The Energy Ministry reports that Bolivia sold 22,631,503,000 cubic feet of natural gas to Argentina during the January-April 1983 period. The ministry also reports that natural gas sales to Argentina during this period were worth $108,777,896. The ministry adds that 9,269 kg [as heard] or propane and butane gas worth $3,075,820 were exported to Brazil recently. [Excerpt] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 83 PY]

RADIO CONTINENTAL RESUMES BROADCASTS -- Radio Continental, the factory workers radio, resumed its activities 16 May after being off the air for 3 years. [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 May 83 p 5 PY]

LIBYAN EMBASSY AWAITS ITAMARATY PLAN ON PLANES

PY011330 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 May 83 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- "Itamaraty, not the Libyan Government, now has the final word," Libyan Embassy officials in Brasilia said yesterday afternoon. The issue of the Libyan planes held in Manaus and Recife and the arms stored in military depots in Rio de Janeiro has entered into the 2nd month, and the impasse in bilateral negotiations persists. Brazil keeps insisting on obtaining assurances that the arms and the airplanes will actually return to Tripoli once they leave Brazil. Libya's Government simply wants the aircrafts and their cargoes to be released.

Brasilia's newspapers reported this weekend that the Libyans are pressed for time because the Tripoli government is in need of its planes. Asked about this issue yesterday, Libyan Embassy sources simply stated: "Libya has already said what it had to say; Itamaraty has the final word now."

NETHERLANDS ASKS GOVERNMENT PRUDENCE ON SURINAME

PY011145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 31 May (EFE) -- The netherlands prime minister, Christian Democrat Ruud Lubbers, appealed today for Brazil's "prudence" in delivering weapons to the leftist regime of Suriname. On concluding his 48-hour official visit to Brasilia, Lubbers stated in a press conference that the Netherlands will resume its aid to Suriname only when Bouterse's regime voices assurances that it will respect human rights and the freedom of persons.

Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans van den Broek, who accompanied Lubbers in the press conference, explained that his country began a program of cooperation with Suriname in 1975, and that this program was supposed to last 15 years. Nevertheless, after the events that took place in December 1982, which ended with the execution of 15 leaders opposed to Bouterse, the Netherlands suspended that program.

Lubbers and Van den Broek explained that when the Sargeant Bouterse seized power in 1980 through a coup d'etat, the Netherlands granted to the new authorities "the benefit of the doubt," because "the military leaders promised plans for the return to democracy."

If the Paramaribo authorities reestablish democracy, the Netherlands will have no problem in resuming its cooperation at the same levels," Van den Broek stated. He added that his government is awaiting the adoption of concrete measures by Bouterse related to freedom, to respect for human dignity, the reestablishment of the judicial branch and of freedom to form unions, freedom of the press and freedom of opinion."

The Netherlands foreign minister has denied reported frictions between his and the Brazilian Government due to the cooperation pact agreed upon between Brasilia and Paramaribo a week ago.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas denied today that his country is planning to "militarize Suriname," and added that the cooperation agreed upon now has been negotiated for more than a year. The change in Suriname's foreign policy after the December 1982 events and the desire expressed by Bouterse to make his country participate in the South American context have been the fundamental points considered by Brazil to establish cooperation with Suriname, Pericas stated.

More on Talks

PY020301 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Jun 83 p 5

[Excerpts] Figueiredo's government assured the Netherlands that Brazil's program for Suriname is relatively limited "especially regarding arms." This comment was made yesterday in Brasilia by Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. He stated that he and his government hope that Brazil, in the future, will be "very prudent" in that regard. "The supply of arms is not the most important contribution for democratic development."

Lubbers said he hoped that the Brazilian initiatives regarding Paramaribo will have a "positive effect," because in his opinion "Brazil has displayed an exemplary attitude with regard to Latin America." The visitor also promised that "if Brazil exerts a positive influence, the Netherlands will have the great pleasure of resuming relations with Suriname."

When a journalist inquired what type of influence he was referring to, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, who was also present at the interview, stated that the Netherlands Government was thinking of the "restoration of the democratic process" in Suriname. "We feel that Brazil has a similar process and better conditions to set an example for Suriname than the Netherlands, which is a European country and a colonist power.

The Netherlands is greatly concerned over the arms race in Suriname, and during his talks with President Figueiredo, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers placed emphasis on the subject. He examined three aspects which The Hague considers fundamental: 1. that the supply of arms, made by Brazil, would increase the tense atmosphere in the area; 2. that Suriname does not need arms; and 3. that Bouterse's regime could use the arms to violate human rights. Although the subject was a controversial one, the talks developed in a cordial atmosphere.

In the same way, the aid which Brazil is planning to grant Suriname at no moment was questioned during the more than 2 and 1/2 hour meeting held yesterday by Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro, of Brazil, and Hans van den Broek, of the Netherlands. This information was released by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas at the end of the meeting during which the main subject was Central America and the crisis which Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica are experiencing.

According to Pericas, Suriname was discussed "in more detail," but at no time was any criticism or questioning made of the aid program which Brazil intends to carry out.

Last night the Netherlands prime minister feted the Brazilian authorities at the Netherland's Embassy. During a toast, in a brief statement, President Figueiredo pointed out the level of understanding between Brasilia and The Hague: "The reciprocal understanding regarding the prospects of internal realities and international positions have been strengthened as a result of our meetings." He added that: "In the bilateral sphere the prospects of an even more dynamic cooperation in the various sectors of human activities are auspicious."

Visiting Prime Minister Departs

PY012334 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers traveled from Brasilia to Rio de Janeiro this morning. He was received by Governor Leonel Brizola at Galeao airport. Upon leaving the plane, the Dutch visitor told reporters that the purpose of his visit was to get to know a beautiful city.

Governor Leonel Brizola hosted a lunch honoring the Dutch prime minister at Government House at 1230. Lubbers toured Guanabara Bay after lunch and left for Amsterdam late in the afternoon.

SURINAME ARMED FORCES DELEGATION ARRIVES

PY011400 Sao Paula FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 May 83 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- Captain Ivan Graanoogst, chief of staff of the Surinamese Armed Forces, arrived in this capital yesterday, in a low-profile visit. This morning, Captain Graanoogst, who is heading a 5-member military mission that came to Brazil seeking military cooperation, will go to Sao Paulo. He will return to Brasilia tomorrow. Graanoogst's agenda in Brazil has not been disclosed. At the hotel where the group is staying in this capital, the delegation could not be approached by the press because Itamaraty had given orders not to let the press in. It was, however, known in Brasilia that the Suriname chief of staff during his stay in Sao Paulo will get in touch with Imbel [Ordnance Industry] and Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] manager Jose Luiz Whitaker Ribeiro. It is also expected that the Surianamese military mission will go to Sao Jose dos Campos to visit Embraer's [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] plant.

PAPER ON MOTLEY'S STATE DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENT

PY012328 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 May 83 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: "A Significant Appointment"]

[Text] The appointment of Mr Langhorne Motley as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs could turn out to be of fundamental importance for relations between the United States and the continent. This may be so for two reasons: First, because Thomas Enders left the post at a time when the Central American crisis is beginning to acquire a new complexion; and second, because Motley, not being a career diplomat enmeshed with the establishment at the Department of State but being a personal friend of President Reagan, might be able to work hand in hand with the White House (the president of the National Security Council) and the U.S. representation to the United Nations, and do so without worrying about maintaining appearances. Taking these facts into account and considering his performance as ambassador in Brasilia, one can say that Motley goes to the post of assistant secretary of state with the conviction that the Reagan policy requires a tough man in that position. And the impression he leaves in Brazil is that Motley has the qualifications for the post.

However, that is not all. From the standpoint of relations between Planalto and the White House, the appointment of Langhorne Motley to the post of assistance secretary of state creates a vacuum that will be difficult to fill. Sure, Motley as ambassador had a peculiar style, totally different -- it might be said -- from that of the great U.S. ambassadors we have had, especially since 1964.

That difference -- which caused him to draw closer to Planalto Palace than to Itamaraty -- no doubt resulted from his acquaintance with the situations and with people. The difference was enhanced by his preference for treating important matters directly, without intermediaries which diplomatic protocol might call for. For this very reason the Brazilian Government loses, at a delicate time for its dealings with the international financial community (for which the opinion of the U.S. Treasury Department is always relevant), a friend and an ally. Will Motley be the same kind of man in the post he will move to? The answer that he allegedly gave when asked whether he would continue to be an ally of Brazil on economic questions -- "that should be asked of the Brazilian Government" -- indicates that the situation may change, although Motley is aware of the fact that Brazil is the most important nation on the Latin American stage.

In other words, Motley knows that, despite the lukewarm attitude which Itamaraty and the Planalto Palace assume regarding the Central American conflict, in Latin America Brazil counts. That knowledge should guide his action when the time comes to draw up policies consistent with Reagan's vision of the conflict in Central America, and to request from the Latin American countries a stance to meet the challenge posed by the Soviet Union in the area of the Antilles. Motley surely goes to Washington duly informed of the correct corrections in the course of the Brazilian foreign policy which was explained by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in his last lecture at the Superior War College. That he carries this information with him is good for relations which ought not to deteriorate, if for no other reason than that U.S. support is vital for Brazil at this difficult juncture of its economy.

In theory there are obvious advantages for Brazil in the appointment of Motley to the most important post at the Department of State, as far as inter-American relations are concerned: He is not only a man who knows our country and its leaders, but he also has well-formed ideas, and quite definite ideas in some cases, regarding our nation's potential and our leaders' competence. So he will be in a position to distinguish between the vital interests of the United States and those of Brazil, and the political variations imposed on the governments by the temperament of the personalities heading the governments...

So much as far as Brazil is concerned. Regarding the other Latin American countries, Motley will take up his new post at a very delicate moment, since the Latin American governments most directly interested in the Central American conflict do not want to get involved in it in any way that -- everything indicates -- would be in line with the wishes of the White House. In this regard, the action of the so-called Contadora Group is the one in widest disagreement with the positions of Mrs Kirkpatrick at the United Nations, or with the accusations of Soviet-Cuban involvement in the conflict repeatedly made by the White House. Motley's task will be to accomodate, or trying to reconcile, those conflicting positions. This is, in fact, a far greater challenge for Motley than that represented by Itamaraty's oldfangled sympathy for the Third World and U.S. cooperation. It remains to be seen whether Motley will be able to face the new challenge with the same spirit with which he resolved many problems in Brasilia -- and especially whether he will have from the governments involved the same understanding he found on the part of President Figueiredo and his direct assistants.

At any rate, a new phase now opens in inter-American relations -- because, for the first time in many years there is now a tough man at the Department of State, a man who is in tune with the White House and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

ITALIAN TERRORIST ARRESTED, EXTRADITION EXPECTED

PY311455 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 May 83 p 6

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Orlando Caetano, an Italian neo-fascist and former member of the Revolutionary Action Movement [Movimento Acao Revolucionaria], who carried out several attacks of a political nature in 1979 in Europe, is currently under arrest at the Federal Police Superintendency in Brasilia. According to Federal Police sources, the Brazilian Government will authorize his extradition to Italy.

Caetano was arrested 15 days ago in Foz do Iguacu, Parana State, where he was trying to regularize his stay in the country after entering Brazil from Paraguay on a tourist visa. He was arrested by the Maritime, Area and Border Police at the request of Interpol, which had been asked to take action by the Italian Embassy.

The Italian Government now has a 90-day period in which to make a formal extradition request. The extradition request will be handled by the Supreme Federal Court, which already has the Brazilian Government's approval to go ahead. According to Federal Police sources, there is an extradition agreement between Brazil and Italy.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY011845 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Within the next 10 days, the government will announce a number of measures removing subsidies being granted for wheat, sugar and imported oil. It will also rule that price increases that will follow the removal of subsidies will not be incorporated into the national consumer price index [INPC] by which wages, house rentals and minimum prices of farm produce are readjusted. Therefore, wages will increase at a slower pace than real inflation.

This information was obtained from a highly-placed source on economic matters. It was further learned that Planning Minister Delfim Netto, Finance Minister Ernane Galves and Central Bank Chairman Carlos Langoni are also thinking of excluding the price increases of oil byproducts, wheat, and sugar -- which will be caused by the removal of subsidies -- from the monetary correction which applies to savings and passbook earnings.

Increases of 35 to 50 percent are being considered for oil by-products; of 40 to 60 percent for wheat; and of a yet undetermined percentage for sugar. The government also intends to freeze the number of public debt bonds issued by municipalities, states and the federal government, to keep interest rates at reasonable levels, and to increase overseas borrowing ceilings for states and municipalities.

FORMAL COALITION OF OPPOSITION PARTIES AVOIDED

PY280155 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 May 83 p 4

[Text] Brasilia -- Leaders of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], PDT [Democratic Labor Party] and PT [Workers Party], Freitas Nobre, Bocayuva Cunha and Airton Soares, respectively, refrained yesterday from creating an opposition bloc in the Chamber of Deputies because they concluded that making it official would not bring any practical results.

Nevertheless, in a meeting held in the office of the PMDB leadership, the three deputies decided to adopt some measures vis-a-vis the PDS-PTB [Social Democratic Party-Brazilian Labor Party] coalition. This, for Airton Soares, in practice represents the creation of the opposition bloc. These are the measures adopted: Weekly meetings -- possibly on Tuesday -- of the three leaders to discuss ways to vote; daily meetings of deputy leaders or chiefs of staff of the three leaderships to coordinate action of the floor and in the standing technical committees; and PMDB guarantee for PT participation in standing technical committees and special joint commissions in which the PT has no representatives.

The blocs of the three parties in state legislative assemblies and municipal assemblies will be informed of these decisions.

PDS-PTB PROPOSAL AT ODDS WITH GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PY280244 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 May 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Defying Reality"]

[Excerpts] The price paid for obtaining a majority -- which the government managed to restore in Congress -- is a new wages law. And society is to pick up the tab resulting from the agreement between the PDS [Social Democratic Party] and the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party]. This is what emerges from the statements made by both the PDS leader in the chamber and the PTB chairman. Although these statements lacked consistency, they clearly had political implications.

The impact of the new formula of the wage policy upon corporations will be greater than the cost of the present decree-law, which had been lingering in Congress awaiting political bargaining. Under the most favorable circumstances, it would have been passed by the voting-default mechanism -- a Pilate's solution allowing the pro-government party to wash its hands of the issue by not voting.

Besides delivering a terrible blow to corporation balance sheets, the agreement has had a political impact which is baffling the country. Some of the measures already announced by Deputy Ivete Vargas -- which have not been denied by Deputy Nelson Marchezan -- have social implications which are at odds with the mechanism set up by the government to curb inflation. This arrangement comes, to say the least, at a very critical juncture.

Deputy Ivete Vargas had held successive meetings with the chief of the civilian cabinet of the presidency, the labor minister, and the planning minister before announcing the changes in the wage policy which became effective in January. Out of a 35-item list which the PTB drew up for bargaining with the PDS, 12 items were considered favorably by the government, and so it endorsed them.

Obviously, the political nature of the agreement between the PDS and the PTB, at the government's expense, contradicts the government's commitments with the IMF to obtain assistance in overcoming Brazil's huge financial problems. What PDS and PTB negotiators have said, and the comments made in other circles as well, make no sense because nothing has been said officially. That the government kept silent during the bargaining may be interpreted as caution. But since both parties have announced which items they agreed upon, obviously with the government's endorsement, the public would like to hear the final word -- especially concerning the wage policy. And the public has a right to know it all.

However, the government is acting strangely and making things difficult. The government wants to take advantage of the expectations raised by downplaying the significance the negotiating parties have attached to the agreement. This is to say that for Deputy Ivete Vargas the adopted measures inaugurate a policy which has been repudiated in practice and in theory by all administrations since 1964.

Perhaps the conclusion to be reached is that all this is just a hoax on the country because nothing of what was written on paper will ever come about. Otherwise, considering the government's commitments to the IMF and other international creditors to apply an austere economic policy, Brazil will definitely be slipping into the realm of non-science fiction.

POLL SHOWS PEOPLE WANT DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY290117 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 May 83 p 1

[Summary] According to a survey carried out this week by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO of 3,591 persons in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, and Curitiba, 72.7 percent of the voters want direct elections while 14.5 percent would rather have the indirect voting system. Some 12.8 percent were undecided.

More Poll Findings

PY290135 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 May 83 p 1

[Summary] According to a survey carried out by IBOPE [Brazilian Public Opinion and Statistics Institute] between 13 and 17 May of 1,500 persons from 11 capitals and their metropolitan regions and Brasilia which asked who people would vote for president, Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola of the PTB (Brazilian Labor Party] leads with 23.1 percent; Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] is second with 13.7 percent, and Vice President Aureliano Chaves of the PDS [Social Demoratic Party] is third with 9.6 percent. Brizola wins at all levels of family income and at all age levels.

The same question was put but giving only PDS candidates Minister Helio Beltrao leads in this case with 16.3 percent; Aureliano Chaves is next with 15.6 percent; Minister Mario Andreazza has 12 percent; and Deputy Paulo Maluf has 8.7 percent. President Figueiredo's successor will be elected through indirect vote, however.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT DENIES MAXIDEVALUATION

PY010024 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] After presiding over the ceremony at which the new directors of the Brazilian Association of Commercial Banks, APBC [Associacao Brasileira de Bancos Commercias] took over in Rio de Janeiro today, Central Bank President Carlos Langoni denied that the cruzeiro would undergo a new maxidevaluation. He stressed that the balance of trade is yielding increasingly favorable results.

Carlos Langoni remarked that since significant trade surpluses are being accumulated, there is no logical reason to change the exchange rate policy.

GALVEAS DISCUSSES DELAY IN BIS LOAN PAYMENT

PY311145 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 May 83 p 17

[Text] Brasilia O GLOBO -- After all, Brazil will fall behind in the payment of the 2d installment due on the $400-million debt to the Bank for International Settlement, [BIS] [Banco de Pagamantos Internacionais], and has no plans for seeking a bridge-loan from the BIS to make that payment, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said yesterday. The payment will be made -- the minister explained -- only after Brazil receives the 2d installment of an IMF loan.

The minister was thus reacting to statements by BIS chairman, Fritz Leutweiler, which were published in the press and reportedly made in Zurich last Monday, that the bank will not accept any delay in payment, which falls due at the end of this month.

In the opinion of Minister Galveas, the payment of this debt to the BIS is linked to the release of the 2d installment of an IMF loan. As the minister conceded, there is not such a linking clause in the contract signed with the BIS. However, he said he would accept having to pay additional interests for falling behind on the loan.

Galveas said that there is no need to again reschedule the foreign debt and he added that the government has no intention of seeking new loans to refinance the foreign debt or the interests falling due this year.

The government keeps working within the stipulations jointly made with the IMF and the international bankers. So, if they fall behind with us, we also fall behind with them.

For the minister, the system is working in spite of the snags found in the implementation of the IMF program.

Galveas rejected the proposal made by Senator Roberto Campos (PDT-MT) [Democratic Worker's Party -- Matto Grosso] to have Brazil negotiate a moratorium with international bankers. The minister conceded that, to some extent, Brazil is already renegotiating its foreign debt through the program which has been set up with the international financial community. This, he said "anyone may interpret in his own way" When asked about the moratorium, the minister was very blunt: We are negotiating nothing.

PINOCHET SUPPORTS 'CIVILIAN-MILITARY MOVEMENT'

PY011540 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 31 May (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet stressed today that the civilian-military movement [movimiento civico-military] that he recently called for, and which will support his government, is not a political party in formation.

He explained that the creation of the support group is for the purpose of seeking a channel for participation, action and cooperation between Chileans. Thus he has refuted the assertions formulated by the opposition Group of 24, which stated that the creation of this movement indicates a sole political party being organized in Chile.

The group of legal experts in the study of the Constitution has stated that, if this presidential initiative is implemented, a real official political party will come into existence, which, in accordance with the country's current situation, would have the nature of being a sole party. The Group adds that the constitutional principle of equality before the law and ideological pluralism, essential for democracy, is being violated.

While a movement that will support the government is being created, the organization emphasizes, those who are in disagreement are banned from doing the same in the name of the political recess imposed by the Constitution. Chilean political parties were banned in September 1973, when the military coup headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende (1970-1973).

The creation of the civilian-military movement was approved on Thursday by General Pinochet as a form of establishing what he called democracy at the grassroots. The creation of the movement to support the regime was proposed 7 days ago by 17 union leaders belonging to the official sector. The proposal was made in the midst of the social and political upheaval unleashed after the day of national protest, which was carried out on May 11 by opposition unions.

Yes, I support it and I have asked that a civilian-military movement be created, the chief of state said in the Salitre region during his recent trip to Antofagasta, located in the north of the country.

Official sectors tried to create this movement 2 years ago when the current Constitution, which had been subject to a plebiscite, came into force, but General Pinochet did not authorize it.

Manuel Contreras, a leader of the metalworkers, said in Santiago on the reactivation of the project that they are seeking the support of the intermediate bodies of society, such as students, workers and small businessmen.

Alejandro Hales, a legal expert and representative of the opposition Christian Democrats, has maintained that the creation of this movement of support failed during the heyday of this government and does not believe that it has any possibility at this time.

Further Report

PY012048 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 May 83 p A1, A12

[By Miguel Alvarez]

[Excerpt] Pedro de Valdivia -- Yesterday President Augusto Pinochet expressed support for the formation of a civilian-military movement aimed at generating support for the government with the idea of laying the foundation for the establishment of a basis for democracy.

The chief of state said that this movement should be implemented at the municipal level with extensive participation by the people and in accordance with certain general principles currently under study, to be made known in the near future.

Pinochet made these remarks in this city of more than 8,000 inhabitants, known for its nitrate fields. Asked by reporters about this initiative, Pinochet said: "Yes, I support it. I have asked for the creation of a civilian-military movement."

During a meeting with workers, the chief of state talked for more than 30 minutes with representatives of Pedro de Valdivia and Maria Elena, reiterating the government's decision to review current labor legislation. He called on the different sectors to join in this study, which is going to start next June.

REGIME, SOVIET AUTHORITARIANISM PARALLELED

PY271245 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 19 May 83 p 2

[From the "Opinions" page: "A Denial of Criticism," by Enrique Krauss Rusque]

[Text] It has been proven once again that there are absolutely no chances for disagreeing or dissenting with the present government, let alone criticizing it. The present government does not accept any recommendations or actions, no matter how restricted, aimed at attaining a rectification or modification of the rigid political, economic, and social measures it imposes.

If by any chance anyone makes a repudiating statement, especially in connection with the critical economic situation, the government reacts quickly and vigorously to quell these small signs [of dissidence], which it terms "licentious." Thus, criticism is not allowed and freedom in any form, especially as far as the expression of ideas is concerned, becomes a dead letter.

Various government officials and ideologists have stated that the regime's final objective is to establish a true democracy, although this democracy is described as fulfilling certain conditions. However, it is frustrating to discover that the government drastically curtails basic human rights and dignity in this process of democratization.

The ban on criticism in the country confirms the lack of consideration for international opinion. There is no concern about the opinion of representatives of friendly or estranged countries regarding the regime and its procedures, whether they are made separately or in the various international organizations. All those who criticize are presumed to be under the umbrella of imperialist interests and therefore they are denied any moral authority to question what has been happening for so many years, a situation which -- considering the time elapsed and the changes which have taken place in the domestic and foreign scenario -- cannot be altered, at least under this regime's leadership.

However, recent events tend to indicate that a slow but sustained erosion is imperceptibly taking place and is objectively pointing against the base of the system. The visibility of disagreement is growing every day despite the harshness of the police state in force. Dissidence is being heard in important intellectual sectors and is becoming visible among workers and the general social structure despite the implacable actions against those who dare to raise their voices.

Therefore it was not surprising to see last week's reaction to try to crush, diminish, and discourage a protest planned in an intelligent, bold, and even clever manner. Authoritarian governments are not prepared to face subtleness and cleverness. Their methods are implacable and they act accordingly; persecuting, slandering, imprisoning. This attitude should not be surprising, and those who dare confront it must be prepared to bear the consequences.

Of course, I am referring to the sentence given -- according to a press report -- to the Soviet cartoonist, Vyacheslav Syssoev, recently sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Syssoev, known in Moscow's dissident sectors for his cartoons about life in the USSR, published his works in several British, U.S., Italian, and French magazines. A book of his cartoons was published in France in 1980 regarding the financial problems of domestic life, the problems of supply, the black market, and alcoholism in current Soviet society entitled: "La Vie Est Devenue Mailleure" ("Did Life Improve"), a title which under the current situation becomes sarcastic.

'POLITICAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIALIST UNITY' FORMED

PY011405 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0330 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 May (EFE) -- A "Political Committee for Socialist Unity" was created today. This was made known through a document released by the proscribed Chilean Socialist Party. It indicates that the committee has been charged with the management of the party "until the definitive leadership bodies have been named."

The document indicates that the organization was created through an agreement "between the several sectors of Chile's divided socialism." The document was signed on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of that dissolved political organization. The document states that "in its policy of alliances, the 'Political Committee for Socialist Unity' will seek an understanding with forces of the left with the aim of creating a very large coalition, without any type of exclusions, in order to fight the dictatorship."

Regarding the ideological and political bases of this organization, the document states that "the Chilean Socialist Party's principles are based on Marxism, enriched and modified by the actions of manual laborers and intellectuals and by history."

Finally, the document stresses the need for "politicizing all the struggles carried out for popular demands, thus allowing the ideology and actions of the Socialist Party to become a unifying factor, within the organizations that carry out the struggles, in the fight against the dictatorship."

CONFEDERATION OF TRANSPORTATION UNIONS REAPPEARS

PY011911 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 26 May (EFE) -- The National Superior Land Transportation Council reappeared in Santiago today after 10 years of division and disagreement among its member organizations. The council intends, as it did before, to become one of the most important union organizations in the country. Juan Jara Cruz and Adolfo Quinteros, top leaders of the council, stated that the new union organization is made up of more than 100,000 small businessmen from the taxi and truck drivers unions and representatives of the urban and interurban public transportation unions.

The importance of the council, which played a significant and decisive role in the opposition during the last stage of late President Salvador Allende's government, is based on the objectives set by the council's leaders. Juan Jara, chairman of the taxi drivers union, said that the transportation unions united after 10 years because "unity will allow us to impose our views."

In outlining the truck drivers' views about the situation prevailing in the country, Adolfo Quinteros, chairman of the truck drivers union, stated that, although the new council is free of political or party pressures, it "cannot remain impassive to the country's situation."

The union dissolved and its various organizations splintered following the suspension of union activities decreed after the installation of President Pinochet's military regime in 1973. Quinteros expressed his belief that "the economic policy implemented by the Chilean military regime has failed." Quinteros supported his statement by pointing out, among other things, "the standstill in productive activities, the labor strike, the excessive hike in the cost of overhead, the unprofitable transportation sector, the bankruptcies, and the auctions at mean prices."

Quinteros said that "in the future no member organization will hold individual talks with the authorities. If all of us cannot go together, then none of us will go." Asked about the debt refinancing plan announced by the government, Quinteros said that "it is derisive."

One of the first measures adopted by the new council was the note addressed today to Javier Retamal, recently appointed president of the Supreme Court of Justice, asking him to "mercifully stop auctions in and judicial actions against the transportation sector."

BRITON GIVEN 48 HOURS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY020221 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpt] It has been reported that Interior Ministry officials have notified British citizen John Barnes that his tourist permit has expired. Consequently, Barnes has until 2000 [2400 GMT] Friday to leave the country. If he does not leave the country within this period, the Interior Ministry may decree his expulsion from the country.

MALMIERCA IN BOGOTA, ASSESSES WILLIAMSBURG

PA011600 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived in Bogota and later traveled to Cartagena to participate in the city's 450th anniversary.

At Bogota airport, the Cuban minister told newsmen that the United States continues its interventionist policy in Central America by announcing that military advisers will be sent to train the Salvadoran Army in Honduran territory. Reiterating Cuba's support for the Contadora Group's efforts, Malmierca added that his country will make all the necessary efforts to aid in the pacification of the region.

The Cuban foreign minister added that all Latin American countries must unite to seek formulas that resolve the critical situation caused by the world economic crisis, which in turn originates in the developed capitalist nations. Malmierca said it is no surprise that the summit meeting at Williamsburg ended without finding any solutions for the underdeveloped countries, because, he stressed, the more developed countries are politically unwilling to negotiate with the Third World.

Meets Counterparts

FL011602 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has held several meetings on the first day of the celebrations marking Cartagena's foundation anniversary.

The Cuban foreign minister met with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and then attended a luncheon given for heads of foreign delegations by Colombian Foriegn Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. Later Malmierca met with Belizean Prime Minister George Price and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ADDRESSES NEWS CONFERENCE

PA010342 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 2237 GMT 31 May 83

[News conference with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Colombian President Belisario Betancur at the Presidential Palace in Bogota; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct]

[Gonzalez] It is difficult to say and recognize that the United States objectively exercises international leadership over the Western world, because this assertion is normally rejected. But I challenge anyone to analyze this and come to a conclusion different from mine, that anyone could make an objective analysis and still state that it is not true that the United States objectively exercises leadership over the Western world, a leadership that is actually worldwide. Such is the objective situation. Second, that leadership has negative and positive aspects, and I believe the negative aspects prevail over the positive ones. The positive values are those capable of developing nations economically and promoting the welfare of peoples through their access to such assets as culture, sanitation, education, and so forth, and which often are not available.

I do not maintain that this is solely due to what the United States may or may not do. Such assets are not available because there is not enough understanding for international cooperation, because the prices of certain raw materials are too low or too [word indistinct] because today more tons of coffee are required to purchase a tractor than 20 years ago, and so forth, which makes the nations that depend on those products with inadequate prices continue in a state of crisis.

Besides, we have made a positive proposal to try not to have political prisoners, from Patagonia to the Mexican border. [passage indistinct] Then I remembered that I had received a letter some time ago telling me that there were some (?Puerto Rican) prisoners serving time in the United States. I do not believe this will make the United States uncomfortable. In fact, we had already made some efforts to try to solve that problem. [Words indistinct] because it is obvious that in the United States there are usually no political prisoners. That is quite evident to all. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] In recent reports you said you disagreed with the balance of terror throughout the world; yet on another occasion you pointed out that he who points a gun at you should expect you to point a gun at him. Finally, today [works indistinct] that it is necessary to reduce the dose of negative leadership of the United States.

[Gonzalez] I said it should be transformed into positive leadership.

[Reporter] How do you apply this to Spanish foreign policy, for example as applied to the U.S. bases [words indistinct]

[Gonzalez] Well, the questions you ask are quite complex. However, I could positively state that today it can be said that the world presently has sufficient atomic potential to destroy every vestige of life on earth five times over. I will make a comment based on chemistry: A single potential to destroy every vestige of life on earth is enough. The other four are needless.

This is brutal, but it is a fact. It is so true that it sounds false and unreal, as it is said in Spain. It is a dramatic reality. When will we realize that we must adjust our policies to such a fact? [Words indistinct] things happen, however, which are truly paradoxical. The United States negotiates with the USSR -- Carter and Brezhnez -- through that Salt II talks in Vienna on the reduction of strategic weapons, long-range weapons -- which recalls a statement made by Mitterand: They are strategic because they kill North Americans and Soviets and tactical because they only kill Europeans, the tactical ones are less important because they only kill people living near. [Words indistinct] but respond also to a dramatic reality. Well, they negotiated this type of weapon in Vienna in 1978 I believe. I do not recall the exact date.

At the same time these negotiations were underway, trying to control the volume of long-range strategic weapons, the USSR began establishing medium-range weapons installations in the Eastern nations. This is an objective fact. Some West European nations then urged the negotiation of limitations on medium-range weapons. These are called European theater weapons, but they kill just like the others from the viewpoint of the destruction potential of atomic weapons. If by 1983 no agreement is reached in this respect, they said, then the USSR's counterpart should install similar weapons here. If you destroy me, I will destroy you.

Thus, in Europe we returned to the balance of terror; that is, what is known as the process of reciprocal determination. We must analyze this politically. For instance, in Spain we have decided not to install any atomic weapons. We have had relations with the United States since 1953, relations that we could say have had negative effects for the rest of Western Europe, because after World War II the European leaders saw the United States as their liberator. However, that was not the image perceived by those of us who were new university students or [words indistinct] at the time.

Nevertheless, Spain wants to join EEC, carry out political activities and acquire a quota of responsibility in the common security. That security quota is maintained at a status quo we do not want to change, for internal and international reasons which I have often explained publicly and which is part of Spain's foreign policy. I understand why European nations that feel threatened by a nuclear missile immediately react and demand that such a missile be removed or they will install one of their own. The other day on television I heard a mayor -- coincidentally, a member of the Communist Party -- who commented that there are nuclear missiles pointed at the Torrejon U.S. military base, and that if any missile reached us it would destroy not only the base, but all of us. Of course, he failed to mention one important issue: What missiles are pointing at us when we have decided not to have any nuclear missiles here; why are they pointing at us when we have decided not to have missiles pointing at them? Reflecting on this, and trying not to appear belligerant, but in fact fighting for peace, we try to convince the public that, despite the fact that somebody may threaten us, we are not going to create a similar threat. However, we cannot ask for acts of heroism when living on the edge. I will say this symbolically and hope it will not offend any country, because I do not intend to say this in bad faith: One cannot demand acts of heroism when people are faced with the Berlin Wall.

Regional Cooperation Viewed

PA011630 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has made a new call for peace in Central America in the presence of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who has arrived in this capital and will be travelling to Cartagena in the next few hours to participate in the activities commemorating that city's 450th anniversary.

Betancur cited a phrase used by the Spanish prime minister, stating that we are using up our last ammunition in trying to find peace in the region. He added: We are striving to get rid of negative leaders who generate grave intolerance among peoples already overwhelmed by their own defenselessness.

On the same subject, the Colombian president praised the peace efforts of the foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora Group. Hence, we are sure that, as an Iberian-American, you are interested in the subject of peace, and that from your discreet observing position, you salute with hope everything we are doing to back with actions our (?clamorous) anguish over the Central American and Caribbean situation.

President Betancur proposed a political, economic and social plan for Latin America on the occasion of the Spanish prime minister's visit. The plan, in Betancur's own words, is intended to promote peace and liberty in Latin America and Spain.

Therefore, it is aimed at establishing dynamic cooperation in fields such as natural resources and the environment, technological advancement that will permit social change and create more jobs, democratic development for institutionalization of parties, the organization of justice, urban, and peasant community organizations, and consolidation of peace.

According to President Betancur, the plan could be implemented by creating a Latin American center for business development, by taking advantage of current agreements, by creating the Simon Bolivar government school, by using the media, and by promoting a great boat race on the routes followed by Christopher Columbus, with the participation of flagships from the countries in the plan.

Felipe Gonzalez fully supported Betancur's proposal for the implementation of a political, economic, and social plan for Spain and Latin America. He said that a legal-political instrument is not what's required in order to implement the plan in the near future, but harmonious discussion at international forums. Gonzalez added that this would require maintaining communications between our countries in order that the voice of the countries we represent would begin to be heard at international forums in harmonic coordination concerning any of the great problems debated.

Gonzalez complemented his statement by saying: Latin America is the continent of the future; its countries have land that's largely adaptable to industrialization, and this capacity cannot be compared to that of any other continent. Consequently, with intellectual capacity, natural resources, and the ability to adapt to historic challenges, what else does Latin America need to take the giant step that would make us rich countries? Gonzalez asked in conclusion.

PEACE COMMISSION HEAD RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT NAMED

PA011545 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has stated that the government maintains its position of welcoming anyone wanting to take advantage of the amnesty. He reiterated that the amnesty has not failed. The president made this statement in his letter to Otto Morales Benitez, who has resigned his position as president of the Peace Commission.

In his resignation letter to the chief of state, former Minister Morales notes: I have heard your latest statement that the amnesty has not failed. I agree with this statement. We have analyzed with you favorable aspects of the pacification plan that lead to optimism, and these aspects become more evident every day.

In responding to former Minister Morales, President Betancur said: As the people well know, the government, the entire government, is strictly fulfilling its promise. I admit that specific rehabilitation plans have not worked out as quickly as we wish, but this is because of the bad economic situation we are enduring and because of a bureaucratic laziness that on occasion gets on the nerves of the most optimistic, why deny it?

The chief of state accepted Morales' resignation and appointed former Minister John Agudelo Rios president of the Peace Commission.

COMMUNIQUE ON BORDER INCIDENT WITH ECUADOR

PY010329 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 May 83 p A 4

["Text" of Official Communique 003/83 issued by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry in Lima on 20 May 1983]

[Text] 1. The meeting of the binational Peruvian-Ecuadorean commission, held in keeping with the final act drafted on 21 January 1983, ended in Iquitos today. The draft act disclosed the positions of the two countries, which were contained in the report issued by the Joint Investigative Commission in charge of determining the exact location and circumstances of the 18 January 1983 incident. During the incident two Peruvian soldiers who formed part of a five-man boundary maintenance crew -- only two of whom were armed -- were killed. The aforementioned report, which sustains the said final act, was duly analyzed by the Peruvian National Commission.

2. The Peruvian party has produced evidence proving that the mentioned incident took place at "Tambo No 5" located on the trail running completely parallel to the border, which is perfectly marked by land boundaries. The trail is located approximately 1.5 km south of the border in sovereign Peruvian territory.

3. There is nothing to indicate that the Peruvian boundary maintenance crew entered Ecuadorean territory because:

-- The crew was perfectly familiar with the trail;

-- The crew was suitably equipped;

-- The "Tambo No 5" has the necessary facilities for the crew to rest and is located near a clearwater stream, an argument which could not be refuted during the meetings of the Ecuadorean National Commission.

4. The place mentioned by the Ecuadorean National Commission as the site of the incident, however, is a hut situated on a trail continuously used by Ecuadorean officers and civilians, inconsistent with the version that states that Peruvian personnel were resting in the mentioned hut located in an area easily recognizable by someone who is familiar with the area.

5. The geographical coordinates mentioned by the Ecuadorean National Commission, which establish that the place of the incident as located in that country, are unrealistic since, according to those coordinates, the incident would have taken place in the middle of the Pastaza River, something nobody has maintained and which, moreover, contradicts even the Ecuadorean version.

6. According to the investigations that were carried out, our National Commission's opinion is that it is evident the 18 January 1983 incident took place in Peruvian territory. Therefore, Ecuador is responsible for causing it, having violated Peruvian territory with the well-known deplorable consequences.

7. The Peruvian Government has pointed out to its Ecuadorean counterpart that it is absolutely necessary to prevent similar events, which compromise the good relationship which should prevail between the two countries, from recurring.

Lima, 20 May 1983.

CHURCH SUPPORT FOR ANTITERRORIST PROGRAM REPORTED

PY011730 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The Catholic Church expressed its agreement yesterday with President Belaunde, categorizing as traitors against the homeland the people who promote violence and intend to implement a policy based on hatred and destruction.

The statement was made by Reverend Father (Francisco Javier Antono Prior) from the Order of the Discalced Friars.

Reverend (Antono Prior), who is an outstanding religious orator, also expressed his support for the government's decision to declare a state of emergency in order to safeguard public property. He added sorrowfully that, if necessary, the government could implement the death penalty against those who have lost their rights as Peruvians through their criminal deeds.

OPPOSITION LEADERS ON ANTITERRORIST MEASURES

PY011840 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Some opposition members have stated that, although the state of emergency was a necessary measure, the government went too far in declaring it nationwide and for a 2-month period. Here are statements made by Carlos Malpica of the Leftist Party; Manuel Ulloa of Popular Action; Carlos Enrique Melgar of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance; and Minister Armando Buendia of the Popular Christian Party.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified first speaker] I believe the government went too far because the situation was not that serious.

[Unidentified second speaker] Unfortunately, the information that we have is only partial. I believe the government has much more information than the ordinary citizen or the leftist congressmen. They might believe the situation is serious but I, and most likely the people in general, do not think the situation is so serious.

[Unidentified third speaker] There is obviously an intention to deprive the labor sector and the country's activities of a vital element for their normal development. I think the government was right in implementing a nationwide state of emergency in order to fight terrorists, who are anti-Peruvians, wherever they might be in the country.

[Reporter] Senator Carlos Melgar, how do you view the suspension of guarantees?

[Melgar] I believe the decision should be considered necessary and inevitable because of the circumstances, of which we are all well aware.

[Reporter] Do you think that declaring a nationwide 2-month state of emergency is reasonable?

[Melgar] I think the government went too far in this regard.

[Unidentified fourth speaker] I think the democracy must adopt security measures because of the unrest caused by the recent, serious attacks against public property.

The attacks were made not only against high-tension pylons but also against a tunnel in Lima and against a very important bridge. The suspension of guarantee is justified because security measures must be adopted to prevent and counteract these attacks. [end recording]

SHINING PATH VIOLENCE, ARRESTS REPORTED

PY011740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0103 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 31 May (EFE) -- It was reported today in this capital that a total of 64 persons, 59 guerrillas and 5 peasants, have died during the past 5 days in the Andean Department of Ayacucho. A communique released by the Political-Military Command of the Emergency Zone reports the deaths of terrorists of the Maoist group Shining Path. The terrorists died in confrontations with the police that took place in several places within the department.

The Command also reported that weapons, explosives, munitions, and subversive propaganda have been confiscated. According to police reports, the five peasants were murdered by the Senderists in the Ayacucho Department localities of Rosairo, Oachente and Querobamba.

Three of the peasants were submitted to what the terrorists call a "people's trial" and then shot.

The police of Chimbote, located in the northern Department of Ancash, have announced the dissolution of a Shining Path cell and the arrest of eight subversives, including a teacher known as "Camarada Victor." The Chimbote police have also reported that this group had established a training camp in the locality of Ancos, where target practice and training in the use of explosives were carried out. With these latest reports, the number of victims of violence between 15 May and today reaches 318.

HAVANA REPORTS EXPLOSION AT FIREWORKS SHOP

PA011635 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Six people were killed, 15 injured, 6 automobiles burned and 20 houses damaged by a powerful explosion following a fire at a fireworks shop on the outskirts of Lime. The shop operated in a three-story building which was destroyed by the explosives inside it. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

CAMPINS INTERVIEW ON CENTRAL AMERICA, SURINAME

PM011613 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 May 83 p 3

[Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins interview with Frans Kok: "Concern over Suriname"]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 25 May -- Question: How do you view developments in Suriname, a country which is almost a neighbor? Are you worried by the behavior of the Bouterse regime or are you prepared, like Brazil, to supply Suriname with the arms it wants and give it help and aid in other fields?

Herrera: I am very concerned about political developments in Suriname. The events of December 1982 especially shocked us as they did other countries. We are presently following with great interest the direction which the Surinamese Government will finally decide to take. However, given the present situation, I take the view that no one knows what road Suriname will follow.

Question: As a far as the situation in Central America is concerned, Venezuela is playing a leading role in the Contadora Group, which is very actively involved in the search for a peaceful regional solution to the armed conflicts in the border areas between Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica. The group has sent out observers to the area and these are to report soon.

Do you intend to take new concrete initiatives in the short term to resolve the conflicts and end outside interference?

Herrera: The work of the Contadora Group is purely political in character. There is certainly a chance of success because the initiative has been generally accepted in the area. That in itself is an important result of the Contadora Group's work aimed at reducing tension and curtailing armed skirmishes regardless of where they take place. We are proceeding on the basis of this acceptance.

Question: What contribution could Europe make to this process, and what message can you give to Minister Van den Broek to take with him on his trip through Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and El Salvador?

Herrera: All political parties and governments both in Europe and Latin America could do much to preserve peace and dignity in Central America. This could happen through repeated attempts to convince political friends and political or ideological allies that they should persistently work further in this direction. The Contadora Group countries adopt the position that the chance of talks should never be missed and that a broad discussion must come about through democratic participation and through elections which are not compromised through the use of force. In this way, we would be able to overcome the miserable conditions of the guerrillas -- and combat the existence of terrorism in certain Central American countries.

Lubbers, Van den Broek Support

PM011425 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 May 83 p 3

[Frans Kok dispatch: "EEC Supports Central America Peace Initiative"]

[Text] Caracas, 25 May -- Netherlands Prime Minister Lubbers said yesterday that the countries of the EEC share the Netherlands' view that a regional solution to the conflicts in Central America must be found through the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, and Costa Rica).

Lubbers said this in his speech at a lunch with Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins. This morning Dutch Foreign Minister Van den Broek briefed the EEC nations' ambassadors in Venezuela on the progress of the talks. Lubbers and Van den Broek also promised the Venezuelan president that they would pass on to the Netherlands' EEC partners his request for support for the peace initiative advanced by Venezuela, among others.

For his part the Venezuelan president expressed his appreciation of the Netherlands' attempts to play a mediating role in Latin America in support of the peace process. In an indirect reference to the situation in Nicaragua, Herrera Campins indicated the Contadora Group's points of departure, which include "the promotion of pluralist democracy."

Yesterday the Dutch ministers had an unexpected meeting with the archbishop of Managua, Monsignor Obanda y Bravo. The archbishop is well known as a critic of the Sandinist government, which seized power in Nicaragua from the dictator Somoza in 1979. Lubbers did not want to comment on what they talked about at the meeting. However, it was agreed that Van den Broek will meet the archbishop again when he visits Nicaragua on Thursday and Friday [26, 27 May].

Lubbers and Van den Broek met the archbishop when they visited Christian Democratic presidentail condidate Rafael Caldera, who was Venezuelan president from 1968 to 1973. According to Lubbers, the meeting was accidental and had not been planned.

HERRERA MEETS WITH SPANISH BASQUE OFFICIAL

PA270428 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 24 May (AFP) -- Venezuela President Luis Herrera Campins today greeted Basque government Premier Carlos Garaicoetxea like "an old friend" and informed him of the delicate Central American situation and the pacification work being done by the Contadora Group. The Venezuelan president said that it had been 4 years since he last saw Garaicoetxea and that "it has been a great pleasure and a great honor to have him in Venezuela."

Herrera Campins said that he and the Basque government premier talked about Latin American and European political matters with emphasis on the delicate Central American situation. Herrera Campins stressed that the efforts that have to be made in that region are not only political but also socioeconomic "because there is no doubt that there is a great social injustice that really must be overcome."

ORINOCO OIL STRIP HEAVY CRUDE PRODUCTION HALVED

PA012225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1204 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 1 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- The stagnation in world oil prices and a domestic economic crisis have combined to halt the development of the Oronoco oil strip in Venezuela, considered the largest heavy crude deposit in the world.

Encouraged by increasing oil income in the late 1970's, the government planned to invest up to $10 billion in extracting and refining heavy crude, not to mention certain ambitious urgan development projects.

The goal was to produce a million barrels per day by the year 2,000, all on the basis of domestic technology. However, this production goal has been cut in half and plans to build a refinery that was to have cost $2 billion have been shelved. "We must redefine the Orinoco program in light of the economic situation and proceed at a less ambitious pace, making as much use as possible of Venezuela's existing refinancing capability," Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, said.

It is estimated that the Orinoco strip contains some 1 billion barrels of crude, with a density varying between API grades 8 and 18 (OPEC's reference crude, Arabian light, is API grade 34), of which some 10 percent is recoverable through conventional means.

With the change in the market, state oil planners have turned to innovative agreements to promote the sale of heavy crude. The first of these contracts was signed last month with Veba Oil of the FRG for the supply of 100,000 barrels daily. This contract is linked with the acquisition of 50 percent of the shares of a refinery in Gelsenkirchen owned by the company, which has a distilling capacity of 220,000 barrels of crude per day. It is estimated that under an agreement, Veba will eventually refine Orinoco crude.

"I am totally convinced that Venezuela will have to pursue this strategy, because it is the only way to ensure markets for our heavy crude exports," Calderon recently told the Congress. Venezuela currently exports about 1.5 million barrels per day, 50 percent of which is heavy crude.

Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. (PETROVEN) recently set its sights on U.S. and Caribbean refineries in an effort to secure other markets.

After 6 years of uninterrupted expansion, Venezuela has reduced its oil investment projects this year by 20 percent, for a total investment of $3.5 billion, with a resulting reduction in exploratory work and with concentration on boosting production in existing oilfields. The industry's planners have also been encouraged to have less faith in the Orinoco program, thanks to the strong increase last year in new proven reserves -- 4.5 billion barrels -- for a total of 24.5 billion barrels, which should last 32 years. The production of the Orinoco strip is expected to be about 500,000 barrels per day by the year 2,000, as long as the goal of conserving the production potential of 2.8 million barrels per day by exploiting traditional oilfields is maintained.

PETROVEN officials claim that more than $1 billion have been invested in exploration and planning work in the Orinoco strip and that the current setback in the project is only temporary. The delay will be used to perfect existing expertise in the complex technology for exploiting heavy crude, a field in which Venezuela has already achieved significant progress.

CUBAN PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES, SCORES U.S.

PA311527 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Upon arriving in Mexico City on an official visit, Humberto Perez Gonzalez, minister president of Cuba's Central Planning Board, said that the Cuban people praise Mexico's efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

In an interview with the press at the Benito Juarez International Airport, the Cuban leader condemned U.S. interventionist policy in Central America, particularly the establishment of a military base in Honduras so that U.S. advisers can train 2,500 Salvadoran soldiers.

Humberto Perez said that the Williamsburg meeting of the seven most industrialized capitalist countries will be a failure because it will not solve the world economic crisis or the Third World's serious problems. The head of Cuba's Central Planning Board also expressed opposition to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This will force the Soviet Union to take measures to protect itself, he stressed.

During his stay in Mexico, Humberto Perez will meet with Mexican Government officials to review the development of the planning agreement that the two countries signed in 1981.

Denounces Williamsburg Summit

FL301426 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Mexico, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Humberto Perez Gonzalez, minister president of Cuba's Central Planning Board, has said here that the Williamsburg summit will bring aggravated financial problems to underdeveloped countries. In a statement made upon his arrival in Mexico City, Perez Gonzalez noted that the representatives of the seven most developed countries gathered in the state of Virginia, U.S.A., will rule out solutions to the economic problems of Third World countries. Perez Gonzalez came to Mexico to meet Planning and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari, with whom he will review a planning agreement signed between Mexico and Cuba in 1981.

Received by Mexican President

FL311530 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday held a private meeting with Humberto Perez Gonzalez, minister president of Cuba's Central Planning Board, with whom he discussed international politics and issues of mutual interest.

NICARAGUAN FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC MODEL

PA311612 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Nicaraguan Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra has said that the new economic model that the Sandinist government is implementing will show results in 10 or 15 years.

He noted that although the economic boycott that U.S. imperialism is carrying out against Nicaragua has hindered certain projects, it has also resulted in diverse aid and greater solidarity from other countries which have made large donations such as the wheat donations.

Cuadra stated that the Nicaraguan Government will continue to promote a policy of subsidies regardless of the fact that it was criticized by IDB economists. In conclusion, he said that the Nicaraguan people view the recent U.S. measure to reduce the sugar quota as an aggression not only against the government but against the mixed-economy concept being promoted in the country.

SOVIET ENVOY ASSAILS U.S. ACTIONS IN C.A.

FL301912 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Pressures by countries from outside Central America are being applied to disrupt the efforts of the Contadora Group, which is seeking a peaceful settlement to the military conflict in that region, Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev said here today.

Interviewed at Mexico City's international airport, the Soviet diplomat said: My country is carefully keeping track of the measures being taken by the Contadora Group to find a peaceful solution in order to avoid any kind of pressure which might interfere with their conciliatory efforts.

Rostislav Sergeyev termed reprehensible the decision of the Reagan administration to send 100 military advisers to train counterrevolutionaries from Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. He said that action demonstrated the U.S. Government's rejection of the search for a peaceful settlement in that area's conflict.

The Soviet ambassador welcomed Humberto Perez Gonzalez, president of Cuba's Central Planning Board, at the air terminal.

MEXICO-ALBANIA RELATIONS PRAISED BY AMBASSADOR

FL011147 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0250 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Celaya, Mexico, 31 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Albania are eager to carry out programs and improve relations in the agricultural, commercial, cultural, and scientific fields, Albania's Ambassador to Mexico Perparim Sinani stated here today.

The diplomat, who is visiting this center located in the center of the country, explained that Mexico and Albania have signed agreements in the oil sector to take advantage of Mexican experiences and technology in processing heavy crude. Perparim Sinani, who visited the Bajio's institute for agricultural research, reported that 4 years ago his country bought Mexican wheat seeds that were very successful in Albania's agriculture.

He indicated that his visit to this area of cultivation of corn, sorghum, and vegetables could be the starting point for the implementation of export programs and the exchange of scientific materials in agriculture through Mexico's National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA) and Albania's agriculture institute.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S ACTIONS

PA012220 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 30 May 83 p 5

[Article by Jose de Villa: "A New EMBASSY PACT?" -- words in all capitals published in boldface in original]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson called Generals Victoriano Huerta and Felix Diaz to the U.S. Embassy and imposed a pact on them as to how they would divide power after the assassination of Francisco I. Madero. Both traitors followed their master's orders, but jackal Huerta subsequently broke the pact and took the power for himself that had been usurped through cowardice, violence, and treason.

There are many such anecdotes about U.S. diplomacy in our history as well as in that of many other countries. Joel R. Poinsett would be another great example.

It seems that John Gavin, the veteran actor of 40 films who is the proconsul of history's most bloodthirsty empire, is continuing this tradition, particularly if one considers the desire to view our country as a "magnificent" garden, as George P. Shultz stated on 17 April in Mexico City.

Breaking all rules of proper diplomatic conduct and disregarding the respect that he should display in his behavior as a foreign power's representative to another equally sovereign country, former actor Gavin has sponsored meetings at his mission between officials of the most well-known reactionary party in our country and a leader of the Catholic Church. Not satisfied with that, and acting offensively and disrespectfully toward our country, he has said that he seeks only the "same rights and reciprocal treatment that the Mexican ambassador in Washington enjoys." He also said that he is interested "in maintaining the best friendly relations with Mexicans of all legitimate political persuasions."

In other words, in order not to go into other topics, Mr Gavin has not only cried out for justice but has reformed the Mexican Constitution, as he has seen fit to demonstrate that he considers the bishop of Hermosillo to belong to a legitimate political sector; in other words, that he is an individual with full political rights in our national environment.

And I state that he has reformed the Constitution because, if he has not done so, he has violated it, something that is extremely grave and that naturally falls outside the rights and treatment accorded our ambassador in Washington.

But, beyond all speculation, what Gavin and his pseudodiplomatic clique seek is simply and exclusively to achieve a new version of an EMBASSY PACT, this time using as lackeys a priest who is constitutionally prohibited from participating in politics and from criticizing the government and its officials, and members of the National Action Party, loyal heirs to Moramones and Mejias, who, lacking a national platform and program, now seek, with U.S. financing and the ideological banner of Christian Democracy, which abounds in Latin America, to achieve the power that the Mexican people have always denied them.

Mr Gavin, you continue to be a bad actor: you neither deceive nor convince.

PRESIDENT ON LABOR ISSUES, NATIONAL RAILROAD

PA011841 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Report by Ciro Ortega]

[Text] This morning Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella made a working tour of various areas of Panama City where the Public Works Ministry is carrying out projects. The president was accompanied by Public Works Minister Hector Ortega and other government officials. The president inspected the progress achieved in the widening of the Transisthmian Highway. He then visited the reverted areas in the former Canal Zone, where he inspected the cargo terminal and the future wholesale market, where the national government is making a huge investment to benefit the Panamanian community. President de la Espriella spoke to Television Channel 4 on his working tour and other topics of interest:

[Begin recording] [De la Espriella] We are looking at what we are really doing with the few resources we have. Sometimes one gets impatient and thinks that projects are not advancing. Therefore, one has to come and see personally that they are really working in a coordinated manner. You must have seen that if the railroad customhouse isn't transferred to the other building, they can't begin working in this one. Therefore, they have to finish this one and move to another building. It is a matter of being patient; one should not be impatient.

[Ortega] What is the executive branch position in the face of workers' belligerent attitude regarding the return of the second portion of the 13th month bonus and against the reform of the labor code?

[De la Espriella] I think belligerent is too strong a word. We are talking so that the interests of the nation rather than of the groups will prevail. The workers are receiving the necessary explanations so that they will understand the consequences and effects of the return of the second portion and what can or cannot be returned. This is being studied.

Regarding the labor code, it is always said that the labor code is responsible for unemployment. This is the challenge to both the trade unions and the businessmen. When the businessmen tell us that they will guarantee the number of jobs that are needed when the labor code is reformed, then I think the citizens will support the code's modification. Therefore, I think this is a challenge not only to the workers and businessmen, but I also think it is time we Panamanians began to reach agreement on the issues that involve this country's future. [end recording]

The president also referred to the reforms of the housing law.

[Begin recording] [De la Espriella] We are anlayzing the reforms that should be undertaken. There is much talk about the reforms of the housing law, but not specifically about what should be reformed. Some investors say the rent freeze should be eliminated, but I ask myself whether this is going to solve the problems. We want specific proposals that will guarantee solutions rather than merely respond to specific interests.

[Ortega] Mr President, one last question. It is said that the real power has returned to the executive branch. The question that arises is why a military officer was appointed to head the national railroad?

[De la Espriella] The fact that a military officer was appointed has absolutely nothing to do with that. It is an administrative matter.

We have appointed a military officer who is trained to manage railroads. The railroad is a matter of national security because it passes through the reverted areas and runs parallel to the canal. Furthermore, there is an agreement that says we should maintain its operation. This military officer has been trained for that. That is why he was appointed. [end recording]

PRD ON USE OF U.S. BASES FOR 'INTERVENTION'

PA010508 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 May 83 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) has repudiated the use of national territory by the U.S. Armed Forces as a base for aggression directed at the countries of the Central American area. In a communique issued last weekend, the PRD reiterated that "such military operations are clear signs of U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Central American nations." The PRD added that this is in clear violation of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples, established in the UN Charter as well as in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The PRD maintains that the United States continues to train Salvadoran soldiers and Nicaraguan mercenaries in the "Fort Gulick" school, where the United States intends to remain, in an open attempt to stop the process of decolonization specified in the new treaties. The PRD protest is related to recent charges that the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the Canal area are using Howard Air Force Base to send arms to El Salvador and to carry out intelligence missions in Central America.

The operative part of the communique signed by the PRD National Directorate demands that the government be inflexible in enforcing the Canal treaties and that the School of the Americas be dismantled on the previously established date.

PRIVATE PLANE BEING HELD IN NICARAGUA

PA011742 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1425 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Panama City, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- An official of the Civil Aeronautics Board, DAC, reported today that Nicaraguan authorities have held a DC-3 cargo plane with Panamanian crew and registry for 2 months because they suspected it was carrying weapons. Germinal Sarasqueta, DAC security chief, reported that all four crewmembers of the DC-3 plane are under arrest, although no investigation has confirmed that they were carrying an illegal shipment of weapons to Nicaragua. The aircraft is owned by Ventura Corporation, a private enterprise, and was going to be sold in Nicaragua.

According to Sarasqueta, although the Nicaraguan Civil Aeronautics authorities have said that the plane violated Nicaraguan airspace, not only was a telex sent in advance to the Sandino Airport, but the DC-3 was authorized to land. Early this week, after paying a $3,000 fine, a Falcon jet of the Nicaraguan Government Junta that had been detained at the Torrijos Airport over the weekend was released together with its three Cuban crewmembers and two Nicaraguan passengers. The plane had allegedly violated Panamanian airspace, although its origin was not specified.

COSTA RICA

ECONOMY MINISTER ON NICARAGUAN PAYMENT PROPOSAL

PA011536 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government today presented to the Central Bank of Costa Rica a proposal on payment of the debt accrued from trade between the two countries. A Nicaraguan Government delegation arrived in San Jose today to discuss the debt with Central Bank officials. Economy and Commerce Minister Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero has said that the proposal will not be made public until it has been carefully studied. The minister said: In principle, the proposal to pay the debt, which amounts to almost $100 million, is not satisfactory.

In this regard, the minister said the negotiations on this point with the Nicaraguan authorities are becoming unbearable for Costa Rica. He said that if an agreement on the debt payment is not reached, the government will have to cut off credit to Nicaragua.

HAVANA CITES VIDAL ON EVIDENCE OF CAMPS

PA011556 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Colonel Oscar Vidal, chief of the Costa Rican Civil Guard, has disclosed that Nicaraguan authorities have presented new evidence of counterrevolutionary camps in Costa Rica and stressed that the San Jose government is willing to investigate these charges.

In remarks to the newspaper LA NACION, published in San Jose, Vidal said the representatives of the Sandinist People's Army with whom he met on Saturday recognized the efforts of Costa Rican officials to guarantee the principle of neutrality adopted by President Luis Alberto Monge. He added that the Nicaraguan officials gave details about the arrest of a Costa Rican citizen named Rubio Godines, who was constantly crossing the border despite the elimination of free transit permits. Meanwhile, the counterrevolutionary group Arde [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] led by traitor Eden Pastora admitted that it suffered nine casualties in attacks on Nicaraguan territory in the border area with Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN'S CIENFUEGOS ANALYZES ARMY PLANS, FORCES

PA311935 [Editorial report] The clandestine Radio Guazapa, broadcasting in Spanish to El Salvador on 19-20 May, carries a five-part analysis of the "composition of the dictatorship's forces and of imperialism's extermination war plans for this year," "prepared by" Ferman Cienfuegos, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, and member of the FMLN General Command. The first and third parts of the report were not monitored. The second, fourth, and fifth portions were monitored during the 0130-0200 GMT Radio Guazapa casts of 20, 24, and 25 May, with very poor-fair reception. The total length was approximately 21 minutes.

The second installment opens on 20 May with a male announcer reading Cienfuegos' assertion that the United States "believes a puppet army can win the war with advice and training." The "enemy" has created a new command structure based on regional, operational and elite troops.

The government forces are composed of six regional brigades comprising 14,400 men. "These six regional brigades correspond to the following geographic zones: Zone 1 -- The 1st Infantry Brigade, San Carlos Barracks." This brigade has quarters in Sensuntepeque, Tejutepeque, San Salvador And Chalatenango; "Zone 2 -- The 2d Infantry Brigade, with headquarters in Santa Ana. It is in charge of covering the country's west; Zone 3 -- The 3d Infantry Brigade with headquarters in San Miguel, responsible for the country's east; Zone 4 -- The 4th Infantry Brigade with headquarters in El Paraiso, Chalatenango; Zone 5 -- The 5th Infantry Brigade, with headquarters in San Vicente. Covers the country's paracentral region; Zone 6 -- The 6th Infantry Battalion with headquarters in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department.

"The enemy's operational troops comprise a total of 6,600 men who are distributed in 11 battalions. For the central region, there are two battalions: The Manuel Arce paratroopers and the National Guard's Tigre Battalion." Two battalions are listed for the Usulutan region, including the "Pipil" battalion. Battalions for the eastern region include "Cuscatlan" and "Cazadores." Two additional battalions operate in Chalatenango and in the coastal highway area.

"And finally, there is the strategic mobile force formed by the Atlacatl and Ramon Belloso battalions, which represent more than 1,200 men. In addition there is the Salvadoran Air Force, the National Navy and the artillery and armored vehicles brigade. This makes a total of 14,400 men in the regional forces, plus an operational force of 6,600 men to fight the guerrillas, plus an additional 1,200 elite troops -- a total of 7,800 enemy operational troops, as of March 1983."

"It must be recalled that the army's fighting structure is based on operational troops, which are the backbone of the enemy army. These forces are the qualitative factor that sustains the enemy military structure. The figures will be changing in the next few months as a result of the program to train 17,000 new operational troops in Honduran territory with U.S. advice. This was approved by Reagan as part of his plan of military assistance to the Salvadoran regime. With this increase in its operational troops, the enemy will try for crushing attacks on the most important strategic FMLN concentrations -- Morazan, Chalatenango and Guazapa, using the Salvadoran political map division -- as well as attacks in several military regions. This is in line with the counterinsurgency plan of the United States. At this moment, the enemy has at his disposal for action in Morazan a regional brigade and more than two operational battalions. This includes an additional mobile elite force and part of the western defense reserve. This reserve includes a regional brigade and more than two operational battalions. For Chalatenango, the enemy has a brigade that is supported by reserves from the west, 1st Infantry troops and mobile elite forces. For Cuscatlan, the enemy has one brigade, one elite battalion and western reserves."

The fourth portion of the Cienfuegos analysis, monitored at 0130 GMT on 24 May declares: "The North Americans and the government's high command have prepared a strategic plan to be implemented in the next few months of 1983. The plan includes a final offensive which they expect will weaken the FMLN so much that they later will be able easily to isolate and destroy it. They are desperately trying to regain the initiative they lost to the FMLN on 10 October. They are using Guazapa Hill to test their new antiguerrilla tactics."

"The main aspects of the enemy offensive strategy are: 1) The January-August counteroffensive; 2) The training of four infantry brigades, from March to August, that will reinforce the operational troops to be used against the FMLN; 3) The initiation of the offensive in August; and 4) U.S. support and the preparations in Honduras and Central America for regionalization of the conflict.

"The training of four brigades, that is, 12 more battalions, would result in the enemy's ability to simultaneously concentrate his forces in two fronts as of July and August. This way, the enemy could use two divisions composed of operational and elite troops with air and artillery support. Naval support would be used whenever feasible.

"According to the offensive plan designed by the North Americans, the increase in the operational troops will permit the government forces to simultaneously attack the three most important fronts and exert continuous military pressure in order to take the strategic initiative, pass over to the offensive and force the FMLN onto the defensive. According to the strategic plan, big decisive battles could then be fought that would lead to a final battle. The war would then be won with the support of the regional brigades and the western reserves."

The final installment in the Cienfuegos analysis is heard at 0130 GMT on 25 May 1983. "The enemy counteroffensive, which goes from January to August, could have the following variations: First, neutralizing and softening the central and southern regions -- San Pedro, Usulutan, San Vicente and Cuscatlan -- to clean out Chalatenango and carry out holdback operations in Morazan.

"Another variant would involve neutralizing and softening Cuscatlan, Chalatenango and the paracentral region and holding back Morazan. The enemy final offensive will be massive and in escalating phases. The main thrust will be against Morazan. The secondary blow will be against Chalatenango, and holdback action will be against Cuscatlan. For these operations, the enemy will use forces equivalent to or stronger than an infantry division, with the appropriate air and artillery support."

"The U.S. administration right now is using all its resources to support dictatorial regimes and counterrevolutionary bands in the region and at the same time is preparing the conditions for a regional peace force that could include the National Guard of Panama, the Costa Rican Civil Guard and the Honduran Army. The imperialist plans include the modernization of these military forces on the basis of a rapid deployment concept. To build this force, imperialism has made the commitment to form three brigades for Honduras, two for Panama and one for Costa Rica. This will take place in the framework of a third phase."

"The U.S. administration has decided on a military solution for El Salvador and for the problems of the region" and is taking specific steps to regionalize the conflict.

"It is necessary to take note that we are witnessing the beginning of a new phase of the war. In the past, control zones were a decisive factor, but this is now a narrow concept, since a war of movement and insurrectional activities is what is dominant. The insurrectional position has validity in this phase, and this has been demonstrated. A general insurrection cannot take place if there is no decisive military victory, which will be a determining factor to set in motion the insurrectional spirit of the masses. This requires organizational and preparation work in the cities."

FMLN CLAIMS 60 ARMY CASUALTIES IN AMBUSH

PA020333 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Our revolutionary army has achieved a new victory in the fighting being waged in the eastern part of the country. We have received a report from the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah military brigade command post.

He says: The troops of the 3d Infantry Brigade led by the incompetent Colonel Jaime Flores, going from Chapeltique to Ciudad Barrios, were ambushed by our revolutionary forces at 1400 on 31 May 1983. The troops were divided among three trucks. When the first truck passed three mines exploded under it. The two other trucks were then attacked with rifle fire. The enemy suffered 60 casualties in this ambush; we repeat 60 casualties: 33 dead and 27 wounded. On the Chapeltique-Ciudad Barrios road, the enemy suffered 60 casualties: 33 dead and 27 wounded. One of the three trucks was totally destroyed. The second truck was damaged and the third turned back toward San Miguel. These troops were going to reinforce the army's harrassed positions at La Antenna on the Cacaguatique volcano.

With this successful ambush, our forces have defeated the enemy's attempt to retake, from the west, the positions they lost on Cacaguatique hill. Once again the troops of the 3d Infantry Brigade, led by the incompetent Colonel Jaime Flores, have been defeated by our revolutionary army. We recall that in August 1982, during the Commander Gonzalo, Usulutan Hero campaign, our revolutionary army annihilated Colonel Flores' troops on the same road between Chapeltique and Ciudad Barrios. The Chapeltique-Ciudad Barrios road is a road of bitterness for Colonel Jaime Flores.

HAVANA ON FMLN ATTACK ON CACAGUATIQUE HILL

PA011645 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos has reported that FMLN forces occupied an important military base on Cacaguatique hill where the army communications center operated.

In a special program, Radio Venceremos stressed that after 20 hours of fighting, the guerrilla groups overcame the resistance of the regime's troops and raised the black and red flag on top of Cacaguatique hill. The rebel station added that the guerrillas' antiaircraft battery kept enemy planes and helicopters away and one of these helicopters was hit and downed near Meanguera.

The Cacaguatique communications center was very important to the Salvadoran Army, because from this center it controlled the message traffic for Morazan Department and the entire eastern region. Other dispatches reported clashes between rebel forces and the Salvadoran Army in various parts of the country, particularly in Morazan, La Libertad, Usulutan, and Santa Ana Departments.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW ECONOMY MINISTER

PA011252 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1135 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Efrain Rios Montt has named Nicolas Buonafina Guatemalan economy minister, the president reported last night. Buonafina is currently president of the National Sugar Commission. Buonafina, who is also a presidential adviser, will replace Julio Matheu Duches, who presented his resignation Friday for health reasons.

Last month Buonafina accused Matheu Duches of taking advantage of his post to favor the large sugarmills to the detriment of the small ones. Both took their dispute to President Rios Montt's secret tribunals. To date, the results are not known. Buonafina is a wealthy plantation owner and businessman.

BELIZEAN LEADER CRITICIZES PRICE'S 'PLOY'

PA281617 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 May 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Each time elections draw near, Belizean Prime Minister George Price talks about an alleged threat from Guatemala. He uses this strategy to deceive the Belizean people and to obtain recognition as a hero, Alejandro Vernon, leader of the Progressive Party of Toledo (PPT), told PRENSA LIBRE reporter yesterday. The political leader also reported that George Price has offered Guatemala an outlet to the Caribbean Sea at Peten and is seeking a way to keep British troops in the territory.

Vernon was interviewed by one of our reporters while they waited at the Foreign Ministry for Foreign Relations Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola to receive them. He is regarded as one of the strongest opponents to Price's regime.

The people of Toledo want a peaceful solution, a view that I think is shared by all Belizean citizens. Prime Minister George Price is seeking ways to continue the controversy and to prevent a solution from ever being found, because this situation has been the primary source of support for his 35-year tenure in power. Why did he go to the United States? George Price went to the United States "to beg President Reagan to intercede with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, so that she will not withdraw the British troops stationed in Belize. [Quotation marks as published] Price says that there is a latent threat that Guatemala plans to seize the territory by force, but this is only an old ploy that he uses each time the elections draw near.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR RECALLED FOR STATEMENT

PA011922 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, has been removed from his post, it was confirmed today in Tegucigalpa. This morning the diplomat contacted the government house in this capital to say goodbye to Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and to advise the president that he will be leaving the country in a week.

It was unofficially learned here that Suarez Rivas' departure is due to his recent statement to the Honduran press. Suarez declared himself a member of the opposition Independent Liberal Party of Nicaragua. "In Nicaragua we all have a right to dissent. I am not a Sandinist, but a member of the great Independent Liberal Party," he said publicly on that occasion.

GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS KILLED IN HONDURAN TOWN

PA271940 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] We have received information from San Pedro Sula that the Honduran Army intercepted a Guatemalan guerrilla command in the western sector of the country. The information is relayed by our correspondent Salvador Canales Espinoza. [Begin relay] The Army intercepted a guerrilla command from Guatemala. Three subversives were killed in the ambush. According to the police, the guerrillas were Guatemalan. An official report was transmitted to Tegucigalpa from Santa Rosa de Copan on 25 May.

It said: Commander of the Public Security Forces Daniel Bali Castillo, No 234, [presumably an identification number], reports that on 24 May 1983 at 1640 in La Pimienta, Paraiso, Santa Rosa de Copan, a guerrilla group was ambushed by the Paraiso garrison forces and members of the military command of the 12th Infantry Battalion of the same place. In the ensuring battle, three guerrillas of Guatemalan nationality were killed and the Army forces captured several 38-cal and 22-cal pistols cartridges and a stick of TNT. The bodies were buried on the spot. [Signed] Captain Isidro Prince Ramirez, Inspector of the 3d Region of the Public Security Forces.

CONGRESS OFFICIAL DENOUNCES 'SECRET' AGREEMENT

PA011556 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Carlos Montoya, vice president of the Honduran Congress, accused Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, of secretly signing an agreement with the United States for the training of more than 2,000 Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras.

Until now, the Honduran Congress had avoided taking a stand on the national army's participation in the Central American conflict. The vice president of the Honduran Congress stressed that he considers Honduran involvement in the training of foreign soldiers as a grave mistake, and added that it is necessary for Honduras to remain neutral in the conflicts affecting the region.

Furthermore, Ramon Custodio, president of the Honduran Human Rights Commission, said that the government's decision to train more 2,000 Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras will lead the country to be again occupied by U.S. Marines.

Radio Venceremos, voice of the Salvadoran FMLN, has charged that the installation of a U.S. base in Honduras to train Salvadoran troops violates the Constitution, sovereignty, and dignity of the Honduran people.

HAVANA ON GORMAN VISIT, REACTION TO U.S. BASE

PA011636 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, is paying a 3-day visit to Honduras, where he will meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova and top military leaders of that country.

According to political observers, Gorman's visit is linked to the U.S. Government announcement that military advisers will be sent to Honduras to begin training more than 2,000 Salvadoran soldiers.

Carlos Montoya, vice president of the Honduran Congress, accused Armed Forces Commander Gustavo Alvarez of signing a secret agreement with the United States which will allow the establishment of the training base.

Marcial Cabellero, president of the National Union of Peasants, said that the Honduran regime can no longer speak of neutrality if it permits the use of its territory for the training of foreign soldiers. Honduran teachers leader Mauricio Lopez said that his country's authorities must respect the kind of government their neighbors want without interfering in their struggles.

NICARAGUA

STATION ANALYZES REPLACEMENT OF ENDERS, HINTON

PA011631 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Station Commentary by Luis Rivero Rossi: "Central America and the Changes in the Reagan Administration"]

[Text] The U.S. Government recently announced the repalcement of two of its most important men in the policy of aggression against Central America. Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, will be replaced by Langhorne Motley, current U.S. ambassador to Brazil. Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, will be replaced by former Admiral Gerald Thomas, current U.S. ambassador to Guyana.

In both cases, the reports indicate that these are readjustments to favor the preeminence of the military solution of Central American conflicts. As regards Enders, he is blamed for not having sufficiently defended White House policy in Congress, which led to the high level of opposition among U.S. legislators. In any case, in no way can Enders be described as soft, because as you will recall he is one of the most loyal promoters of the Santa Fe document, which is the essence of the warmongering policy of the current U.S. Government.

As regards Deane Hinton, Washington believes that he did not completely fulfill his role in El Salvador. His image deteriorated, he failed in his attempts to overcome the internal divisions of the Salvadoran power groups, and his actions were excessively questioned by Congress.

In both Enders and Hinton's case, the Ronald Reagan government decided to sideline them to favor the current balance of forces in support of the White House. Their replacements are politicians close to William Clark, the presidency's main security adviser.

The replacement of the assistant secretary of state and the ambassador to El Salvador reflects an even greater hardening of the U.S. policy towards Central America. The warmongering and interventionist character of that policy is reaffirmed. It is shown by the increase of the U.S. presence in the region. As a result, those changes mean greater suffering for Central America, and they forecast an immediate future of war in which all the region might be involved.

ZELAYA SUR COMMANDER ON DEFENSE, BATTALION

PA011903 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The people of Zelaya Sur have given a firm reply to the counterrevolution's aggression attempts. Bands of former Somozist guardsmen financed by the Reagan administration have tried to attack our sovereign territory at various points along the border in an effort to overthrow the Sandinist people's government.

Last month, a group of counterrevolutionaries invaded Rio Maiz, Haulover and (Cucarib) in Zelaya Sur but they were repelled by our Sandinist troops who inflicted 32 casualties on the enemy. Guerrilla Commander Lumberto Campbell, minister-delegate of special region No 1, stated that the Zelaya Sur people have given a firm reply to these attacks.

[Begin Campbell recording] We are witnessing the people's response. They have joined efforts for the defense of our territory. We are very happy with this response. Two years ago, we thought it would be difficult to try to form a company for the struggle. However, with the effort of the masses, the FSLN companeros and those involved in revolutionary organizations, we were able to form Battalion 17-19 which left on a 2-month mission. These 2 months served to increase the people's political awareness and to develop more trust in our revolution. [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA EVALUATES CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

PA010418 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told PRELA during an interview that the results of the meeting recently held by the Contadora Group were positive. According to Commander Ortega, the role that the Contadora Group is playing is very important in finding a political solution to the region's problems.

We feel, Ortega added, that one of its values was that it was able to gather representatives of the Central American governments to discuss the possibility of holding bilateral dialogues, as well as multilateral dialogues on some aspects. It is definitely an advance, Ortega indicated; nevertheless, he added, the edanger of a conflict in the region is increasing now that the United States is planning to establish bases in Honduras.

Let us listen to Commander Ortega comment on the results of the meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers, which ended yesterday, Monday, in Panama City: [Begin Ortega recording] The results of the Contadora Group meeting were positive. There have been more talks, more discussions; some issues of bilateral interest have been analyzed, as well as some of multilateral interest. Above all, Nicaragua has shown a willingness to hold dialogues. The other Central American countries, which recently met in San Salvador, assumed a bloc position. I do not think that this is the best or most constructive attitude. We hope that this bloc, which the United States is trying to set up, collapses under its own weight, and that a reasonable attitude is assumed in line with the Contadora Group efforts. They should assume an attitude that is really in favor of the Central Americans, which should be based on constructive dialogue.

We cannot but mention that there is a real situation of confrontation, which is becoming more serious each day in the region; even more so when the United States is imposing its policy in the region and trying to set itself up in Honduras. Under these circumstances the danger of a war of large proportions is more imminent. This must worry the Central American countries and also the countries that form the Contadora Group, as well as the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is also a matter of concern to the people of the United States, U.S. leaders, Canada, Europe, and the whole world. [end recording]

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE' PROGRAM

PA282240 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 May 83

["Face the People" program, held at Ticuantepe Municipality, Managua Department, with Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction -- live]

[Excerpts] [Daniel Ortega] We wish to make a few remarks before answering your questions and hearing your comments.

A great campaign has been mounted against Nicaragua, accusing it of having a totalitarian government, a revolutionary [as heard] government, and of denying the people their freedom. This campaign is headed by the United States; the U.S. Government, Mr Reagan's government, is heading this campaign. This campaign has been joined by persons who are enemies of the revolution who conscientiously support the campaign, and by other persons who unconsciously or because of a lack of information also support this campaign.

In this respect we are referring to people from other countries in Europe, Latin America, and other parts of the world who have been taken by surprise by this campaign. One of the points that is repeated most often in the United States, Europe, and Latin America is that there is no freedom of the press here, that we have done away with freedom of the press. Actually, we say with good reason that for the first time the people have freedom of the press in Nicaragua. They have a real chance to express themselves through revolutionary newspapers. Previously, the people were denied this chance.

There was a newspaper called LA PRENSA that opposed Somoza, but when it was a question of people, for example, being attacked by a landowner, when they were evicted from his land, when the people were kicked off the land by a landowner, then LA PRENSA sided with the landowner and identified itself with the interests of those who exploited the Nicaraguan people, although it had a policy opposed to Somoza. LA PRENSA had good journalists -- like Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the director of LA PRENSA -- who progressed and evolved over time away from the very conservative and very antipopular positions gained from his class standing and his family origin; those traditional, conservative oligarchic families and millionaires. When the Sandinist front was in the final offensive in 1977, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro began to seek contacts with the Sandinist Front.

There was a clash at LA PRENSA between the journalists who were with the people, who were with the revolution, who were with the Sandinists and those who dropped in after 19 July [1979] to direct the newspaper LA PRENSA. There was a clash there, and this is where the division occurred between the journalists. Those who were truly fighters, who were at the newspaper when Somoza attacked LA PRENSA, left to establish a new newspaper, EL NEUVO DIARIO. Those who remained at LA PRENSA are the enemies of the revolution, enemies of the people, and they have slowly unmasked themselves.

The shameless (Oscar Leonardo Montalvan) wrote for LA PRENSA then. Where is (Oscar Leonardo Montalvan) now? Where is he? In the leadership of LA PRENSA, all the way. He is the principal spokesman of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front [as heard]. What is the Nicaraguan Democratic Front? It is the one that is led by the former Somozist guards who fled after the overthrow of the dictatorship and are now attacking us from Honduran territory.

There are others like him, like (Humberto Veliz). He is another counterrevolutionary who was also an editor at LA PRENSA, and now he is also making counterrevolution out there. We could mention two, three or four more who are in a similar situation. In spite of this, the revolution has protected and guaranteed freedom of the press, even for those who do not agree with the revolution, like those who write for the newspaper LA PRENSA.

However, in this situation of aggression that we are experiencing we have been obliged to take some measures to restrict information, control information, censor information. LA PRENSA is published, but it is censored. And because we exercise censorship, they say that we have eliminated press freedom. I want to state that we exercise a censorship that does not really reach extremes, that is often not enforced rigorously.

We were looking at today's LA PRENSA, 27 May. It has a report stating that the Democratic Conservative Party is commemorating the 1959 invasion. In 1959 a group of conservatives, including Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, landed in Mollejones; and after going around for a while and trying to do something against Somoza, they were all captured by the National Guard, and that ended everything.

What is LA PRENSA's message? Well, that the Somozist guards were born in Nicaragua, and therefore even if they return armed to Nicaragua they cannot be labeled invaders because no one is betraying the homeland when the invasion is against the existing regime, although there is a tendency on the part of dictatorial governments to confuse the party in power with the homeland. Therefore, this means that the fact that the Somozist guards are continuously launching invasions against the Nicaraguan people, the fact that traitor Pastora is launching actions from Costa Rica against the Nicaraguan people, the fact that they are armed by the United States, by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, is no crime, no act of treason; that is, this is only a way for the counterrevolutionaries, or the traitor who wrote... [changes thought] because the person who wrote this article is a traitor to the homeland -- the one who wrote this article in LA PRENSA. He must surely be collaborating with the Somozist guards and with traitor Eden Pastora and be pleased every time a reservist is murdered. He is pleased whenever the people are murdered. It is interesting to see also that LA PRENSA published a large photograph of a U.S. officer who was executed by the guerrillas in El Salvador, but it does not publish one single photograph of the Sandinist youths who were murdered by the traitor Eden Pastora from Costa Rica in fighting that took place near the San Juan River. Nor have they published photographs... [changes thought] LA PRENSA has not made itself known for publishing photographs of the companeros from the Managua districts, the poor people, the students, the workers who have fallen in the northern area, in Jalapa.

Therefore, this explains why we have press control in this country. But even with the existence of this press control, see what happens. There is press control, but they manage to hide this information and publish information directed at praising the criminal activity of the Somozist guards, to praise the criminal activity of the traitor Pastora.

You have probably already heard the news that the traitor Eden Pastora attacked some German journalists who were sailing on the San Juan River. He wounded the three journalists... [corrects himself] two journalists and one doctor. Two journalists and one doctor were wounded; one male journalist and one female journalist. The female journalist was hurt in an eye, it seems, and the others are in delicate condition from fragments of grenades thrown by these people.

What are traitor Eden Pastora's heroic actions in Costa Rica? The river flows by there, between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The ship was sailing along with the journalists. They fired on the journalists from Costa Rican territory -- and these are described as heroic actions. Then they published a paid advertisement in the Costa Rican papers in which the traitor Eden Pastora announced that in a clash deep in Nicaraguan territory he managed to capture several wounded communists, German internationalists from the GDR. Then it turns out that the journalists are not from the GDR. Furthermore, it is no crime to be a communist or to be a citizen of the GDR. And the journalists turn out to be from the FRG, and they are not internationalists but were there doing their work as journalists.

These are the feats of the traitor Eden Pastora, who is competing with the Somozist guards who 2 days earlier set an ambush in Jalapa for Nicaraguan, U.S., Spanish, and French journalists who were in Jalapa at a "Face the People" program that we held there.

We are being subjected to the criminal activity of the Somozist guards and the traitor Eden Pastora, who are the instruments of the United States, the instruments of U.S. policy, the instruments of Reagan to attack the Nicaraguan people, to attack the revolution.

We were saying in Jalapa that there was Pastora shouting in Costa Rica, asking how it was possible that Reagan had given more rifles to the guards than to him, saying that he should be getting more rifles than the guards. He claims that he has received only 1,500 rifles and that the guards have been given 20,000 rifles. This is the dispute that Pastora has with the guards, that the guards have more rifles than he has. He did not have the courage to stay in Nicaragua to fight against the guards. He preferred to side with the Yankees and the guards. Now they have practically joined the guards and are jointly attacking the Nicaraguan people.

It is well to remember that these aggressions are being defeated by the people. In the area (Quininuhuas), 28 km northeast of Wiwili, there were two skirmishes between 19 and 25 May with counterrevolutionary groups that came from Honduran territory and were led by Encarnacion Valdivia. Thirteen of the counterrevolutionaries have been killed; that is, the people are hitting the counterrevolution hard. The people are demonstrating their offensive capacity. At the same time other sectors of our population are participating in other work, that is, we cannot forget these meetings with the companeros who are guaranteeing our safety, allowing us to meet peacefully at this "Face the People," and ensuring that the companeros who control the 17 localities of this place can produce, prepare the land for production, and work peacefully.

The forces that we have deployed, the people's forces, the reserve militias, the army, and the border guards that we have deployed along our borders with Honduras and Costa Rica and on the Atlantic coast are the formidable force of the people, who with their blood and determination are guaranteeing that the rest of the country can develop with a certain amount of normality. This is something we will always remember, and we will always pay homage to these companeros who are in the front lines of the fighting in defense of the revolution. [applause]

[Blando] My name is Raul Antonio Blando. My question is, has the Contadora Group made the necessary investigations into the aggressions that we suffer from Honduran and Costa Rican territory, and what measures will be taken now that the world knows, since the attack on the companeros German heroes, that the traitor Pastora is operating in Costa Rica to try to overthrow our revolution? All the Nicaraguan people know that the counterrevolutionary traitors of the homeland shall not pass.

[Sergio Ramirez] Since the companero is asking about the Contadora Group, let me tell you that Father Miguel d'Escoto leaves for Panama City tomorrow to participate in another meeting of the Contadora Group. Contadora Group is the name of the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama, who met for the first time on the Panamanian Island of Contadora to discuss the Central American situation.

This group of countries that are truly interested in peace in Central America has an advantage for us, the principal advantage being that the U.S. Government does not participate in the group. Although we are members of the OAS, of which all Latin American countries are members, so is the United States.

In this type of confrontation, when Latin America has to face the United States, the United States plays the role of judge and participant, as it did in the case of the Malvinas Islands. What the United States did was to side with the United Kingdom against Argentina and against all of Latin America.

Therefore, it is already a victory for Nicaragua that this matter of the aggressions will be discussed with Latin American countries that are interested in peace for Central America.

The second point is that the Contadora Group countries have called on all Central American countries to discuss Central American peace. In this matter the United States, Reagan's government, has interfered and convinced the Central American countries to act as a bloc against Nicaragua and to insist before the Contadora Group countries -- that is, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico -- that the matter of the aggression of the Somozist guards from Honduras against Nicaragua be discussed among all the Central American countries. This is a Yankee position, which does not want the Contadora negotiations to have any strength, and wants them to be ineffective and to remain as just another effort like those made in the past.

We are insisting that the matter of the aggression we are suffering from Honduras must first be discussed separately with the Yankee government, which is the one directly responsible for this aggression. No one else is responsible.

In the context of Contadora, with the Contadora countries as witnesses, the discussions must be held directly with the Honduran Government, because it is the Honduran Government that has offered its territory for the Somozist guards to have their bases and communications, to receive arms and money and attack us from the other side of the border and launch their invasions against Nicaragua.

Days before this second meeting of the Contadora Group in Panama, which we are going to attend with the best intentions, the Central American countries met in El Salvador to hold discussions in a black mass. No one knows the reason for their meeting, but we are sure that it was to try to boycott this peace effort by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. The Yankees do not want this peace effort to succeed. They want it to fail so they can continue to attack us without anyone meddling.

I think it was on 20 May that Mr Reagan went to the Miami worm pit to deliver a speech to the Miami worms and the Nicaraguan toads who are there. After making a number of insults against Cuba and Nicaragua, he said in the end that he supports the Contadora Group's peace efforts. This is when we began to get suspicious. If Mr Reagan says that he supports the Contadora Group's efforts, it is because he must be hiding something. What he is hiding is precisely that he gathered these pro-U.S. Central American countries and imposed on them an intransigent position. If they obey it, the United States will wash its hands and blame the Nicaraguan Government, accusing us of being intransigent and saying that we are the ones who don't want peace, as if one can hide that we Nicaraguans are the first to want peace in Central America because we are the ones who are suffering the dead, the blood, the destruction, and the anguish.

As a result, we are the first interested in achieving peace. However, we have said many times that we are interested in a peace that is not like the one that the United States wants by having us kneel and betray the revolution. It wants us to stop the revolution. We want a peace with dignity, with the right to be Nicaraguans and to decide our own destiny. We tell the world and Nicaraguans that we continue to support the efforts of the Contadora Group made up of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico. The Contadora Group received great support at the Security Council in the meeting that was requested by Nicaragua. Today the UN secretary general called the ambassadors of those countries to talk about tomorrow's meeting and to express UN support for the Contadora Group.

Despite the support for the Contadora Group, so that its peace efforts will not fail and will instead be successful, we must warn that both the United States and Honduras, as well as other Central American countries, are not interested in peace, and they will do everything possible so that the Contadora efforts fail. Beginning with tomorrow's meeting we will be alert so that these peace efforts will not be disrupted. We will continue to support the Contadora Group to see if through it the aggressions can be stopped and so that Nicaragua will not have to sacrifice its dead and the suffering of its people in the face of these completely unjustified invasions from the United States through the Somozist guardsmen and Honduras.

[Daniel Ortega] Companeros, a number of problems and questions were brought up here, and commitments have been made to the community of Ticuantepe by the companeros who are in charge of ministries and autonomous institutions of the revolutionary government. We in the government junta will be watching so that these commitments will be fulfilled. In general we live in a situation of injustice. Why? Because Nicaragua is a country that is exploited by the countries that are more developed, the industrialized countries that have a market economy. Why? Because those countries buy the coffee we produce for export, leaving us a small part to consume, they buy the sugar we produce for export, leaving us a small part to consume; they buy the meat that we produce for export, leaving us a small part to consume. Those countries pay for these products as well as for cotton at the prices they want. They buy our products very cheaply. Nicaragua must pay very high prices for what it has to buy. In the midst of this situation of injustice that affects the country there is something else: The desire of the world power named the United States of North America to wage military, economic and political warfare on Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people. You must be aware that the first measure that the President Reagan government took against Nicaragua was to cut the loans to Nicaragua that were used to buy wheat and oil. He later took other measures that cut the loans that the United States gave to Nicaragua to build access roads, housing programs, etc. Recently President Reagan took away our sugar quota. We used to sell close to 60,000 metric tons of sugar in the U.S. market. President Reagan has now said: We will not buy sugar from Nicaragua, and instead we will buy more sugar from Honduras, El Salvador and other countries. Therefore, the situation of injustice that Nicaragua is experiencing is due to all these factors.

There are also internal problems. We have internal problems. Why? For example, we made great efforts to fill our needs for corn. Last year we had a bad harvest due to the floods and then the drought, so we had to import corn. We have to import the products to fill the people's basic needs. But what happens? We import the product and the price is regulated. But between the product that the revolution imports or harvests in the country and the people who consume that product, there is a sector that is harmful. It is the trade sector. The product falls in the hands of merchants. They begin to speculate with the products and raise the prices. This is particularly the case with the wholesalers who increase the prices. As a result, the retailers have to sell at a high price, and the retailers are the ones who have the devil to pay with the people because the people think that the retailers are the ones who increase the prices, but in fact the wholesalers are the ones who increase the prices.

There has also been discussion here of the people who try to disrupt the people's activities here in Ticuantepe. That is a problem in various parts of Nicaragua, in various neighborhoods of Managua, in the rural areas and the cities. As Companera Dora Maria [Tellez, State Council vice president,] said, what is needed is the organized and firm reply of the masses. We cannot hesitate and permit a counterrevolutionary to show disrespect for us. We can argue with someone who is saying crazy things. We can try to explain things to him because we think he is mistaken. But if we see a counterrevolutionary attitude, we cannot permit it.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS DIRECTOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCES

PA281724 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 83

[Report on interview given by Manuel Izaguirre, Nicaragua's national director of computer science, to Nestor Nunez in Havana; no date given]

[Excerpts] [Nunez] Izaguirre first referred to the link between Nicaragua's National Directorate of Computer Science and the country's development plans: [Begin recording] [Izaguirre] It is a very close relationship, because the National Directorate of Computer Science is an agency in the Planning Ministry. We receive orientation through development programs drafted in the Planning Ministry, so that computer science can serve in our planning and socioeconomic development.

[Nunez] Does Nicaragua has any cooperation agreements with other countries, particularly through the intergovernmental office for computer science? We would also like to know how Washington's hostile police toward Nicaragua has affected the development of computer science in Nicaragua.

[Izaguirre] In terms of this specific aspect, we have a joint action program -- this is how the project is known -- with Cuba's IDICT [Institute of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information]. The program is already underway at an approximate cost of $1.5 million over a period of 5 years, 2 of which have already elapsed. This is not just a bilateral project, for Spain has provided a third of its financing. We have been working to develop and train our human resources and to supply certain kinds of computer equipment that would allow us to meet priorities in the area of data processing. This is closely related to our problems with the United States. This project has allowed us to train our cadres in the repair and maintenance of computer equipment. We aren't able to do this with IBM equipment. We were totally dependent on IBM itself. And there is a great deal of IBM equipment in the country, for the state depends completely on IBM equipment. Consequently, when a piece of equipment breaks down, we can go a long time without using it because our technicians can't find the problem. Therefore, this joint action program is an initial step toward gradual technological independence.

[Nunez] What can you say about the relations between Nicaragua and Cuba in terms of computer science?

[Izaguirre] We have a very close relationship. I mentioned in my speech at this meeting on computer science that the joint action program was implemented at the suggestion of the Cuban companeros and INSAC [National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology]. This rapproachement by IDICT and these cooperation programs to train Nicaraguans have had Cuban participation. This is one aspect of our bilateral relations. We have vast cooperation projects with INSAC. Including the training of our cadres. Right now we have two companeros training at Servitec [Enterprise for Technical Computation Services] who are taking courses on the repair and maintenance of circuits for unified systems equipment and for equipment in the ES [not further identified] series.

FDN LEADERS SAY 15,000 MEN FIGHTING SANDINISTS

PA290411 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 May 83 pp 1, 6-A

[Excerpts] More than 15,000 men are fighting in the northern Nicaraguan mountains against the Sandinist regime that rules that country, two prominent leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] said during a visit to Colombia. "What we are witnessing in Nicaragua is a veritable insurreciton against the Marxist-Leninist dictatorship that the Sandinists are trying to impose," Indalecio Rodriquez Alaniz stated. Both he and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero are part of the seven-member FDN leadership.

"At this moment fighting is underway in 8 of the 16 departments of Nicaragua, and our combatants have managed to penetrate to within 60 km of Managua," Adolfo Calero Portocarrero noted. "Fighting takes place every day in a veritable war that is being waged there," Rodriguez Alaniz stated.

The two FDN leaders, both from civilian, democratic, and anti-Somozist backgrounds, declared that it is a Sandinist lie to say that the armed opposition forces in Nicaragua are Somozists. "The majority of the Somozists are in Miami or are not interested in Nicaragua," Indalecio Rodriguez said, adding that scarcely 1 percent of the 13,500 men fighting against the Sandinists in northern Nicaragua belong to the former National Guard.

"The first truth is that the Sandinists failed in their attempt to halt the insurrection, becuase they said we would not get past the border, and at this time we have penetrated up to 60 km from Managua," Indalecio Rodriquez stated.

"At this time 13,500 of our men, of the FDN, are not in Honduras, as the Sandinist propaganda makes it appear, but are deep inside Nicaragua, fighting every day against the Sandinists," Calero Portocarrero added.

He added that the FDN is divided into 8 task forces. "We are using their own Sandinist guerrilla tactics against them, which means that we are the first noncommunist guerrillas of the world," he said.

"We use the ambush, concentration of forces [foco], mountain mobility -- everything traditional guerrillas use; and we have no problems in moving about because the peasants burdened by the Sandinist dictatorship openly cooperate with us or join our forces," he stated.

"The battle is very hard because the Sandinists use Cuban forces or forces from other communist countries in addition to international brigades in combat," Indalecio Rodriguez affirmed, adding that at least 40 Cubans have fallen in combat.

"It is a shame that up to now we have not been able to take a single one alive to show to the world," he said.

The two FDN leaders indicated that fierce fighting takes place every day in Nueva Segovia, Madrid, Jinotega and Matagalpa.

"We respect and view with sympathy the actions of the Contadora Group, of which Colombia is a part, but we really are not optimistic as to its results, because the Sandinists are not going to yield in their plans to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship in Nicaragua and later export it to all of Latin America," Indalecio Rodriguez explained.

"We obtained financing from the same sources that the other opposition groups in Nicaragua did," Indalecio Rodriguez stated, reiterating that it does not involve an invasion of Nicaragua but a veritable popular insurrection, especially of the peasants against the Sandinists.

"That is propaganda by them, seeking to implicate Honduras and the United States to hide the truth about the Nicaraguan insurrection, because they will never admit that in addition to 13,500 of our men fighting in the northern Atlantic region, at least 3,500 Indians, mostly Miskitos, have also risen up in arms against the regime," Calero Portocarrero noted.

REBELS CLAIM DIPLOMATIC 'VICTORIES' OVER FSLN

PA011450 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 31 May 83 p 14

[Excerpts] "The Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] is obtaining international diplomatic and political victories as a result of the peace offensive it launched in January 1983." This statement was made by Edgar Chamorro Coronel, FDN propaganda director. "We want victories in every field to be able to return to the original spirit of the 1979 revolution in Nicaragua. We offered to end all war actions against the FSLN if the FSLN would implement a general amnesty and if it would demilitarize the country, allow the return of the Nicaraguans, and avoid excessive expenditures in arms from the Soviet bloc," Chamorro said. The excessive arms flow continues and not for defensive purposes but to spread Marxism-Leninism throughout this area and in other Latin American countries, he added.

Chamorro charged that the Libyan planes loaded with arms have a new route: Tripoli-Havana-Managua. He said that these planes are about to arrive and this is a source of concern because they represent a threat to the peace Central America wants. According to Chamorro, "the FDN does not want a prolonged war. Our main goal is to have the Sandinists change their attitude and return the people's right to freely decide their future through elections."

Chamorro said he knows that 24 D-28 Soviet-made tanks have arrived in Bluefields. "This makes it obvious that the situation is getting worse by the day because they are also training pilots to fly modern planes and this is not a sign of a desire for peace but an open provocation to democracies, despite the peace efforts that have been made by the FDN."

'VOICE OF SANDINO' REVIEWS MONTH OF ACTIONS

PA011655 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Voice of Sandino, a member of the information system of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, presents to our people a summary of the military actions after a month of combat during which our guerrilla columns have been able to show the treasonous collective their determination to struggle for a free homeland or to die.

The total number of casualties inflicted on the enemy was 443; the total number of our companeros killed, 37; the total number of actions, 26. Free fatherland or death!

RIBICIC-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES, MET BY CASTRO

LD011938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Havana, 31 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] delegation headed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, this evening arrived on an official and friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC].

At Havana's Jose Marti airport, which was festively decorated for the occasion, the guests from Yugoslavia were met and greeted by Fidel Castro, who was accompanied by Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and Juan Almeida and Carlos Rafael Rodrigues, members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo. Ronald Strelec, SFRY ambassador to Havana and member of the Yugoslav delegation, was also present.

Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mihajlo Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and general director of the Titograd Aluminium Combine, also arrived in Havana with President Ribicic.

After a brief stay at the airport, Comrades Ribicic and Castro drove to the Yugoslav party delegation's residence in Cubanacan. Slogans welcoming the guests and stressing Cuban-Yugoslav friendship were placed along the drive from the airport to the residence.

Official top-level Cuban-Yugoslav talks will open on 1 June at the Palace of the Revolution, headquarters of the Cuban party and government. These talks are regarded as exceptionally significant here from the point of view of both bilateral and international relations.

Visits Granma Memorial

FL011950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, today visited the Granma memorial in Havana accompanied by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo. The high-level Yugoslav leader expressed interest in the pieces exhibited in the memorial and received an explanation on the history of the ship Granma up to its arrival in Cuban waters.

After concluding the tour, Mitja Ribicic wrote glowing words in the visitor's book noting that the Granma Memorial represents an essential part of Cuban aspirations to achieve an independent and sovereign way of life. He said that since their victory, the Cuban people have been free, own their country, and are building their destiny and prosperity under Fidel's leadership.

Castro, Ribicic Begin Talks

FL012350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz and Mitja Ribicic today presided over the official talks between the delegations of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], which opened at the main offices of the PCC Central Committee in Havana.

The top leader of the Cuban revolution received the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and his delegation and, on behalf of the Cuban people, party, and government, expressed his gratitude for the visit of the Yugoslav leaders.

The delegations of the PCC and the LCY held an extensive discussion on aspects of the international situation, the development of the building of socialism, and bilateral relations in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding.

TANJUG Report on Talks

LD021328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Havana, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The first round of official Yugoslav-Cuban talks at the highest party level was held in Havana last night. The delegations were headed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee. It has been learned from the Yugoslav delegation that in a comradely, cordial, and open atmosphere an exchange of views was held on activities of the LCY and the PCC on the internal plane, as well as on topical events in workers' and progressive movements. The sides devoted particular attention to trends in international relations following the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Mihajlo Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Ronald Strelec, SFRY ambassador in Havana. Those taking part in the talks on the Cuban side were Juan Almeida and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Politburo, and Aramis Fuentes, Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Both sides stated that cooperation and relations between the LCY and the PCC and between the two nonaligned and socialist countries are developing successfully on the basis of well-known principles of mutual understanding and respect, equality, and independence. In this connection, the sides expressed the view that the further expansion of cooperation, for which there is much scope and great possibilities, particularly on the political and economic planes is in the interest of both countries.

Mitja Ribicic acquainted Fidel Castro with LCY activities in the sphere of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia and with Yugoslavia's international activity, particularly in Europe and towards its neighbors.

Fidel Castro acquainted the members of the LCY delegation with Cuba's views on events in the world, giving particular prominence to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. Castro spoke about specific elements and the complexity of conditions facing the countries and progressive forces in this region. He also spoke about results and efforts of Cuba aimed at resolving present economic difficulties.

The president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee expressed LCY support for the struggle for preserving Cuba's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as a wish for further prosperity for the Cuban people.

In the course of an exhaustive exchange of views on topical problems facing the world today, both sides expressed their concern over the continuing deterioration of the international situation on the political, economic, and military planes.

Both sides expressed their conviction that under such circumstances the activity of all progressive forces in the world should be strengthened in the struggle for peace and independence and for doing away with the policy of threats and pressure. In this connection, the two delegations expressed the need for an even stronger involvement of socialist, democratic, and progressive forces in the struggle for reviving the process of relaxation of tension and reaching agreement in the world.

In the course of last night's talks, the two delegations also pointed out positive processes in the world, stressing in that connection efforts by the Nonaligned Movement aimed at preserving peace and the democratization of political and economic relations, the victory of leftwing forces in various countries, and the support of antiwar movements which, with increasing force, have mobilized broad masses to voice demands for disarmament and elimination of the dangers of war.

The members of the LCY delegation will leave today for Santiago de Cuba, the cradle of the Cuban revolution, and then proceed to the Isle of Youth. On Friday or Saturday they will resume their political talks in Havana.

Ribicic Receives Award

FL020133 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 2 June carries live color coverage of the ceremony to present the Order of Jose Marti to Mitja Ribicic, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, from one of the halls of the Palace of the Revolution in Havana.

The opening shots show Cuban Government officials lined up on one side of a podium with the Cuban and Yugoslav national flags on the side and a line of Yugoslav officials on the other. At 0037 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro and Ribicic, accompanied by Cuban Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Raul Castro, and Juan Almeida, among others, walk into the hall. The Cuban and Yugoslav national anthems are played.

Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez walks up to the podium and delivers a 5-minute speech presenting the Order of Jose Marti to Ribicic. Rodriguez praises Marti, notes the significance of Ribicic's visit, recalls the late Marshal Josip Tito's dedication to nonalliance, and praises Cuban-Yugoslav relations. Ending his speech, he calls on President Castro to pin the Marti order on Ribicic. Castro pins the medal, embraces Ribicic, and they shake hands.

Mitja Ribicic then delivers an 11-minute acceptance speech in Serbo-Croatian with simultaneous Spanish translation. He expresses his gratitude for the honor bestowed on him, praises Marti and Cuban-Yugoslav relations, particularly stressing the two countries' dedication to nonalliance and socialism. Ribicic's speech having concluded, Castro and other officials shake hands and congratulate Ribicic.

FLAVIO BRAVO, VITALIY RUBEN MEET IN MOSCOW

FL311920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] A delegation of Cuban deputies led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], met today at the Kremlin in Moscow with Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Greeting the Cuban parliamentarians, the Soviet leader cited the importance of their visit in improving relations between the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the ANPP and between the two nations. Ruben also referred to the efforts being made by his country and other members of the socialist community to promote peace. He told the Cuban deputies that the Soviet Union will never permit a change in the parity of forces in the United States and NATO.

During the meeting, the fraternal Soviet people's solidarity with Cuba was reaffirmed. The Soviet leader said that Reagan, in his 20 May speech, had directly insulted Cuba and the USSR because he considers them his principal enemies. Vitaliy Ruben told the Cuban delegation that, during the next few days, rallies would be held to express solidarity with our country and to repudiate the U.S. leader's threats. The Soviet leader also explained the fulfillment of the accords of the 26th CPSU Congress and its subsequent plenums.

Thanking the chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for the invitation extended to the ANPP to visit the Soviet Union, Flavio Bravo denounced the warmongering policies of the United States and its allies. Referring to recent statements made by U.S. Senator Barry goldwater, the ANPP president asserted that all 10 million Cubans would rather die than have Cuba become the 51st state of the American union. Flavio Bravo warned that the United States could lose more men in an invasion of Cuba than all the casualties it suffered in all of World War II. The ANPP president praised the support provided by the Soviet Union and said that bilateral relations had reached an extremely high level in all areas.

LIONEL SOTO OPENS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC FORUM

FL271300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Every 26th of July marks a propitious occasion for Cuban revolutionaries to take stock of the experience gained, achievements attained, and deficiencies accumulated and thereby find great satisfaction in commemorating this great national anniversary, according to a statement made by Lionel Soto, member of the party Secretariat, when he opened the 30th Anniversary of Moncada International Scientific Drive.

The meeting is slated to hold sessions through Saturday with the presentation of 127 papers by delegates from the Soviet Union, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, the United States, and Venezuela.

Soto stressed that the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks is very special. It is, therefore, very appropriate for the Cuban Academy of Sciences through its Center for Philosophical Studies to host this forum in which specialists from various disciplines will debate topics of great interest.

The forum will analyze current theoretical issues of revolutionary thought and action, topics on 19th century Cuban philosophy, problems of relations between nations and philosophy, and development of certain disciplines.

In closing, Soto stressed that the common objective of all the papers to be presented before this international forum would be to put scientific analysis to work as part of the tribute we are rendering.

GRANMA INTERVIEWS CULTURE MINISTER ARMANDO HART

PA281520 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 May 83

[Station commentary read by Jose Leandro Rodriguez]

[Text] Cuban Minister of Culture Armando Hart, Communist Party Central Committee member granted an interview to the GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in which he discussed his recent tour through the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, France, Spain, and Italy. During the interview, Hart referred to the increase in misinformation campaigns in Western Europe about Cuba.

In this context, Hart said that the great broadcasting and information media organizations are essentially in the hands of transnationals, and are therefore linked to the interests of the upper bourgeoisie. Even though independent, progressive, and leftist newspapers exist, the Cuban minister said that a fundamental share of creating public images in certain West European countries is controlled by the news media transnationals, whose primary efforts are directed toward presenting a distorted view of socialism.

Armando Hart mentioned as an example of this the just protest of the Indian Government over the international media's inadequate coverage of what was, he stressed, one of the most important conference of heads of state in the world, and yet the Western publications failed to give it its due importance. Hart said that the media internationally emphasized the contradictions that exist in the Nonaligned Movement, such as the issues of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and attempted to highlight alleged differences between Cuba and India.

On the subject of intellectuals, the Cuban culture minister told GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW that the international media do not publish the fact that there are many writers and artists who are not allowed into the United States, such as Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian writer who won the Nobel Prize for literature, Mario Benedetti, an Uruguayan, and Julio Garcia Espinoza, a Cuban. Hart said that were a Nobel Prize winner not permitted to enter the Soviet Union, particularly a U.S. Nobel Prize winner who wants to visit the Soviet Union and is not allowed to, this would provoke a great scandal and scathing editorials would be published. And yet, he emphasized, prohibitions on entering the United States provoke neither scathing editorials nor scandals.

Later, Hart gave another example of the biased information published by the Western bourgeois media. He said that the sabotage of a Cuban airliner in 1976 which cost the lives of more than 70 people prompted neither editorials nor elaborate special reports on the event. I would like to know, Hart said, how important the news would be were a group of 70 or 80 U.S. athletes to be killed in a plane?

In another part of his interview, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member said that a great portion of the West European and U.S. news media speak only of the so-called dissident intellectuals when referring to Cuba. In this sense, he said that their publicity efforts turn people or dissidents who have no intellectual stature into prominent figures, overlooking the fact that a mere four or five writers who are also traitors are involved.

It is quite clear, Hart said, that every social system has its contradictions and inadequacies, and we know that there are some Cubans who have abandoned the country, including one or two intellectuals; however, this same phenomenon has taken place in all of the great revolutionary movements in Europe, even during the French Revolution. In Cuba, he added, it has always been our policy that those who want to leave are free to do so, as in Mariel 3 years ago.

The Cuban minister said that the so-called dissidents are only a publicity excuse used by the bourgeoisie to avoid discussing important cultural topics. With these campaigns, Hart stated, they are trying to hide the socialist countries' achievements from the West European countries, along with the fact that the capitalist nations' cultural movements included a profound dissidence.

In this sense, he added, we can point to two outstanding figures in this century: Communist Pablo Picasso and Charles Chaplin, who had to leave the United States because of intellectual persecution and violations of his rights and who became a dissident in the capitalist system.

In all truth, the Cuban culture minister said, there are no dissident figures in socialism who can be termed as important as these two.

More on Interview

PA281523 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 83

[Station commentary read by Jose Leandro Rodriguez]

[Text] Due to marked interest, we have decided to continue with an interview that Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart granted to the GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in which he discussed interesting facets of politics, culture, and the news media.

Hart said that there have been many important intellectuals and artists in the world including Picasso and Chaplin who disagree with the capitalist system. It is not merely four or five people who disagree with the imperialist system, but an entire intellectual movement. Those who disagree with Reagan's policy comprise the U.S. intellectual movement, Hart stressed. He added: In Latin America, the intellectuals belong to the leftwing. The bourgeois media want to ignore this and thus limit themselves to reporting isolated cases. We must not let ourselves fall into that trap. We are not discussing isolated cases. In his interview with GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, Hart discussed this further, expounding the interesting and controversial topic of the bourgeoisie's cultural decadence.

The Latin American literary presence of the last 20 years is important historical fact that is closely related with struggles against imperialism and our peoples' social struggles against, or despite, the bourgeoisie, the Cuban minister noted. We can say that the so-called Latin American literary boom developed in opposition to the bourgeois system. This usually becomes evident in specific political issues. Most Latin American intellectuals take anti-imperialist, political, and progressive stands. Most of them are Cuba's friends, and although there are certain exceptions who do not take pro-socialist or pro-Cuban positions, they do maintain equally distant positions, whether apparent or real, from U.S. imperialism. With few exceptions, Hart added, no one wants to be identified with U.S. imperialism.

In his interview with GRANMA following his trip to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, and Spain, Hart compared the intellectual and cultural movements in Latin America and Europe, saying: I wouldn't want to say that there aren't very many intellectuals in Western Europe, for the problem is that they have too many limitations and obstacles. The only solution for the intellectual movement in Western Europe is to take a more consistent turn to the left.

Hart referred to artistic freedom in Cuba, saying: We have never had more creative freedom in Cuban history than we have today. We have never respected intellectuals more than we do now. You may ask both leading figures in the Cuban intellectual movement and the masses about this. I mean freedom in two ways, Hart emphasized, freedom for artists, which is fully guaranteed, and freedom for writers. As for books, all we need to say is that before the revolution less than a million books were published annually, while we are now publishing some 50 million books for an estimated 10 million inhabitants. The Cuban leader remarked: Freedom to create and to develop exists, but there are other freedoms that are not talked about. What's the use of talking about freedom for millions who don't even know how to write the word freedom.

In Cuba' Hart noted, we fought illiteracy, spread primary school education to all of the people, and increased secondary school education to incredible levels. We have also multiplied university registration figures; we now have 200,000 students at that level, while in 1958 this figure was merely 17,000.

Isn't all of this freedom? Freedom cannot be reduced to metaphysics and creative freedom alone, he added. It seems to me that freedom encompasses not only the right to write but the right to read as well, which is not guaranteed in very many countries, but the bourgeois newspapers don't discuss this.

Of course, we don't permit the publication of books in Cuba that can hurt the dignity of man, or of fascist books or of books that go against the people's interests. We don't encourage the publication of brutal and cruel violence or of pornography because we believe that culture is not intended to encourage man's most primitive instincts but to develop that which is most pleasant, beautiful, and lofty.

Further on Interview

PA282045 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 83

[Station Commentary read by Jose Leandro Rodriguez]

[Text] Because it is of enormous interest, we offer you the third and last part of the interview with Armando Hart, Cuban culture minister and Cuban Communist Party Political Bureau member, granted to the GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW following his visit to the USSR, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, and Spain.

Since last year, Hart has been noting the need for a dialogue between Latin American and Caribbean intellectuals and U.S. and European intellectuals. A successful meeting was held with North American intellectuals in Mexico in July. Through this idea, the Cuban culture minister applies Jose Marti's principle of perfectly differentiating the Spanish-speaking people from their colonial governments. Armando Hart feels that one of the missions of the intellectuals on this continent is to persuade the Washington Government to consider our people when making decisions.

These problems cannot be solved without some influence on U.S. public opinion or U.S. society, Hart said, adding that the solution lies in turning the problems of peace, war, and the defense of humankind's rights into a problem felt by the masses in the United States, the capitalist countries, and the underdeveloped nations, so that they will exert influence on their governments. I think that Latin America, which has prestigious intellectuals of its own and links with North American intellectuals, can play an outstanding role, even if Mr Reagan opposes this and impedes our dispatch of delegations to the United States, Hart said. We will always send delegations to the United States because we don't care about Mr Reagan's opinions. What we care about is U.S. society, he added.

He then said: We don't recall having impeded visits to Cuba by personalities within the intellectual movement who come with a desire and hope to establish links and relations with our people. On the contrary, during Carter's administration, I had the opportunity to meet with a large group of U.S. university rectors and to talk with them at length. Our talk was very frank. They were even pleased when they left. The dialogue was very fraternal and open. Our ideas were not the same, but we all had some feelings in favor of culture and exchange. Also during Carter's administration, there was a meeting of Cuban and U.S. musicians, which held the promise of a relationship, but Mr Reagan is apparently afraid of this, Hart said. We are not afraid of this relationship. On the contrary, we seek it.

Answering a question on the image of Cuba that is projected by a sector of the Western press, Hart said that our country is profoundly respected in the countries that he visited. Cuba's feats and achievements are also well-known, he said. We can add that Fidel's political personality is very much respected and appreciated by millions of people in the countries we visited. However, the propaganda against Cuba and socialism in Western Europe is very intense and socialist ideas are greatly distorted.

In Western Europe, Minister Hart said, the major news transnationals make up many ideas about socialism and cultural work within socialism, which have an influence on important sectors of public opinion. We must say however, that despite these circumstances, Cuba's image remains respectable.

Viewing the Western European countries I visited individually, I would particularly single out Spain. Because of our very profound historical and cultural ties with Spain, Cuba, Fidel, and the revolution are very much loved and admired, and there is a great desire there to expand our relations.

Referring to the victory of socialist and social democratic parties in Western European countries, Hart said that this has led to stronger ties with the Third World countries, especially with Latin American nations. For this reason, Cuba's cultural and political ties with Western Europe cannot be viewed separately from Latin American and Third World ties with Western Europe. This policy, Hart said finally, is reflected in the expansion of relations with Cuba.

HAVANA INTERNATIONAL ON GRANMA EDITORIAL, PART 2

PA271640 Havana International Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Part 2 of Cuba's Communist Party organ, GRANMA newspaper's 24 May Editorial entitled: "Imperialist Hysteria," read by announcer; a shorter version of this part of the editorial was published in the 26 May Latin American DAILY REPORT, while Part 1 of the editorial was published in the 25 May Latin American DAILY REPORT -- live]

[Text] There was another subject addressed by Reagan where the lack of realism and the most rampant historical ignorance was particularly conspicuous. That was when he referred to economic matters. The chief of the White House, disregarding the results of his own economic policy, the objective of which is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, a fact admitted even by conservative U.S. experts, believe he has the right to describe Cuba as fast becoming one of the most economically backward countries thanks to the communist system. The Cuban revolution need not again deny this fallacious argument, which is repeated in Washington daily to counter the obvious example that Cuba's development, despite various difficulties and the blockade, offers the Latin American nations.

Suffice it to recall that the most recent statistics of the UN's ECLA on the region's economy in 1982 establish that the gross national product per inhabitant of the 19 major Latin American countries grew from 100 to 121 percent between 1970 and 1975 while Cuba registered a growth of from 100 to 148 percent between 1971 and 1975. In the following 5-year period from 1975 to 1980, in the 19 countries selected, the GNP went from 100 to 116 percent while Cuba registered [a GNP growth of] from 100 to 133.3 percent. In other words, the GNP of Castro's declining economy, as it is described by Reagan, has grown twice as rapidly as that of a capitalistic financing institution. From 1960-1969, the very period of our economy's socialist transformation, Cuba's GNP per capita growth rate of 4.4 percent was one of the highest on the continent. In 1982, while the combined economies of all Latin America dropped in growth, Cuba registered a growth which, although moderate, was significant. It must also be realized that the socialist method of producing GNP estimates does not include services that, though important, do not directly produce material assets, even though they employ over 750,000 Cuban workers.

But the most admirable thing about our country is not only the growth of the economy and services, but the fair and equitable system by which they are distributed -- a system that has no match in the entire hemisphere. But how can you ask anyone to be proud of never having read a book or anything besides the comic strips? One thought about that; for that, one must have more intellect and culture. Despite continuing U.S. economic actions, the serious crisis in sugar prices, with its comcomitant difficulties for our economy, and the international recession, Cuba has the highest caloric consumption rate per capita in Latin America except for Argentina, and its housing and health services systems stand out as an example, not only to the countries of our area but to the entire Third World, as they are superior to those of some developed nations. And these are but two of the most outstanding examples of our genuine socioeconomic development. It is highly cynical for the President of a nation that has for 23 years imposed a ruthless and criminal economic blockade on Cuba -- including food and medicine, the total suspension of trade, and efforts to sabotage our financial and commercial relations with other countries, causing our economy to suffer $9 billion in losses as of last year, according to Banco Nacional estimates -- to boastfully describe our economic difficulties as the result of a failure of the ideological claims of Marxism.

Reagan must be ignorant, simpleminded and cynical to say that 1 million Cubans in the United States produced twice as much wealth as the 10 million Cubans residing in Cuba. In the first place, there are not 1 million Cuban citizens in the United States. If we were to make comparisons, however, just the work carried out by 230,000 primary school teachers, middle level and university professors, and 17,000 Cuban doctors produce more wealth than all the Cuban worms in the United States, even were we to factor in the profits produced by the extensive gambling, drug trafficking, and prostitution there.

The U.S. Chief Executive has dared to assert before the representatives of the old society, which the revolution defeated and eradicated, that the pre-1959 Cuban economy was one of the most prosperous of Latin America. To what Cuba is President Reagan referring? Was it that Cuba of 1958 when 54 percent of the peasants did not own their lands and 33.5 percent of the labor force was either partially or totally unemployed or worked without pay? Perhaps he was referring to the country with 1 million illiterates, 600,000 unemployed, a similar number of children with no schools, and 10,000 teachers out of work at a time when we only had 6 and 1/2 million inhabitants?

The society for which Ronald Reagan grieves and which he wants to give back to his audience in Miami is certainly not the one that exists today, despite the [actions of] seven U.S. Administrations. A society which is proud, among its social achievements, of having reduced infant mortality from 60 per 1,000 in 1958 to 17.3 per 1,000 in 1982, having provided a life span for its people 14 years longer than in 1958, and providing an education to more than 3.2 million inhabitants. Ronald Reagan, however, promised in his Miami speech, in the name of God, family, work, democracy, and justice, that he would not permit Cuba's fate to be suffered by other peoples in this hemisphere.

Reagan told his audience that the Cuban Government has a fascist nature. This was said by no less a personality than Adolf Reagan. In his confused and distorted mind, speaking as a mentally disturbed demagogue, even giving the impression that he did not believe his own statement, we are no longer communists but fascists. If we were fascists the relations between Cuba and Mr Reagan would be as excellent as they are with the genocidal regimes of El Salvador and Honduras, Pinochet and Stroessner, the South African racists, the Zionist aggressors, the puppets of South Korea, and whatever corrupt, reactionary, and bloodstained regime exists in the world. Not even the comic strips preferred by Reagan express such gross absurdities and misinterpretations of history. In his extended campaign of abuse of facts, in the name of anticommunism and for electoral purposes, this is a reference that not reflects the White House tenant's reiterated ignorance of history, but gives the impression that some of Reagan's speech writers must be preparing for the most ridiculous role of the mediocre western actor's career as a discredited and mentally disturbed President of the United States. Ronald Reagan has again dared to quote Jose Marti. Identifying him as a man who spent many years of his life among them, there in the United States, the U.S. Chief of State quoted a portion of Marti's thoughts to give some dignity to his false propaganda favoring freedom, the very thing that he is denying our peoples. Perhaps it is about time that some levelheaded North American, familiar with the nature and importance of Jose Marti's work and with his continental image as the most outstanding opponent of imperialism of the past century, in an effort to convince the Chief of State to put an end to his absurdities, explain to President Reagan that it is ridiculous that he use the name and ideals of Marti to justify his imperialist objectives in Central America and the rest of the hemisphere, along with his revival of the Monroe Doctrine and of Teddy Roosevelt's big stick policy, in complete contradiction of the work of the hero of our independence, who called for the advance of a united Latin America against the northern neighbor.

The virulent anti-Cuban and counterrevolutionary tone of Ronald Reagan's speech on 20 May, other than the classic imperialist arrogance and impotence against the Cuban revolution, was dictated by the growing failure of his plans against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador and by the setbacks of the current U.S. policy aimed at moving his country into a greater involvement in the Central American crisis. If the stubborn antihistoric references to Cuba reveal the difficulties resulting from his lack of political and moral support and reflect the mental deficiency of those for whom he speaks, then the oft-repeated stubborn and aggressive policy against Nicaragua and the Central American revolutionary movement clearly demonstrates the reactionary ideology that the U.S. President represents. The reference to Theodore Roosevelt's doctrine -- that it is appropriate to speak softly and carry a big stick -- display the image of a demagogue who, encouraged by the applause of traitors and anti-social individuals, promises to neutralize the communist threat in Central America. In other words, his alleged support of negotiations seeking resolution of the area's crisis is as false as are the freedoms that he claims to defend. Teddy Roosevelt's big stick, which Reagan intends to pick up, reminds the Latin American people of ominous facts, such as the invasion of Veracruz, the U.S. intervention in Central America, the U.S. presence in Haiti and Santo Domingo, and the brutal occupations that Latin America has not forgotten. A complete lack of respect for human intelligence is apparent when Reagan affirms that the events in Central America, its peoples' battles for more than half a century against terror and for independence, against the oligarchies and their genocidal armies, which are financed and maintained by the United States, are nothing but the expression, in his own words, of the new colonialism of a remote power that arms and trains the rebels in order to deprive those peoples of their freedom.

There has been no recent shortage of voices, such as that of Senator Christopher Dodd, capable of linking the real reasons for the rebellion in Central America with the social injustices which friends of the United States, with their weapons and political and financial support, perpetuate under the sole recourse of limitless repression.

Confronting those in his own country who plead for a little sanity in foreign policy, on 20 May President Reagan wielded the defense to the death [defensa a ultranza] against those whom he called poor friends of the United States. Those poor friends in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras may be so called if one considers the murder of tens of thousands of those countries' citizens and of nuns and farm experts, both Dutch and North American, whom they have sacrificed in the name of the same values that President Reagan defended in Miami, to be a mere mistake.

Morally speaking, Reagan is not even comparable to the bad guys he used to kill in his cowboy movies. However, the mediocre spectacle of 20 May, despite its burlesque-like falsity, poses a threat we cannot ignore. It is not exactly the clarity of realism that dictates Ronald Reagan's conduct. Once again he showed just how determined he is to [word indistinct]. In his hysterical arrogance, Ronald Reagan is capable of any undertaking no matter how insane it may be. He was capable of encouraging his Cubans in Miami to hope to return to Cuba. Those who tried it once and were not killed on the beaches of Playa Giron are the best witnesses that they can expect nothing but steel and fire here. Our FAR is powerful today. We have 1/2 million armed and trained men and women in our Territorial Militia Troops [MTT], who were a timely response to the initial manifestations of revenge and renewed threats against Cuba from the current U.S. Government. Even if we set brow-beating and other nonsense aside, his speech portrays his unhealthy hatred of the Cuban revolution, his insane intent to continue to promote anti-Cuban transmissions from the United States, and his public commitment to act to reverse the course of history and to impose on our people an exploitative regime that we will never permit to be restored in our country. As Fidel has already said, we do not fear the imperialist threats, and we shall have the final say in this caricature of a crusade initiated by Ronald Reagan on 20 May. To the MTT which represents the will of our people to fight to the last man and on the last portion of our territory, we will add more and more combatants for whom we will no doubt find the necessary weapons, without counting on the weapons we would take from the enemy as the Mambises and rebels did. The response shown by 10,000 Pinar del Rio women to the revolution's call to enlarge even further the ranks of the MTT stands as evidence of the people's readiness to fight and poses the best barrier against imperialist aggressions.

This is one of those times when it is necessary to remind Mr Reagan, who may also have a bad memory, that -- as our commander in chief said when the intimidations against Cuba were mounting -- he deceives himself if he believes our people will weaken. Once again in Fidel's words: Imperialist gentlemen, be advised that the Cuban people will either live with their revolution or every man and woman will perish with it.

GHANAIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN HAVANA 30 MAY

FL301855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Paul V. Obeng, coordinating secretary of Ghana's Defense Council, arrived in this capital today. On his arrival he said: I want to convey to you the warm greetings of the Republic of Ghana and of its revolution.

Obeng, who arrived at the head of his country's delegation to the first meeting of the Cuban-Ghanaian commission for cooperation, was welcomed at Jose Marti International airport by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Central Planning Board. Obeng told the press that on this, his second trip to Cuba, he will discuss issues concerning bilateral cooperation within the framework of the joint commission.

GRENADA

HAVANA REPORTS ON MAURICE BISHOP'S U.S. TRIP

PA020023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has arrived in Washington at the invitation of a group of black U.S. Congressmen. Bishop said that he is willing to engage in dialogue with U.S. authorities at any level to improve bilateral relations. He added that Grenada takes the invitiation of talks with Washington seriously because it provides an opportunity for achieving mutual understanding, clarifying mistaken ideas, and opening a channel for communications that might ease hostile statements. This is the first time that Bishop has visited the United States since he took office in March 1979.

JAMAICA

SEAGA MAPS JLP STRATEGY, HINTS ELECTIONS

FL310135 Bridgetown CANA in English 2047 GMT 30 May 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, May 30, CANA -- The ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), concerned over an apparent decline in public support only halfway through its term, is planning over the next year to rebuild its machinery. Prime Minister Edward Seaga and other party leaders have hinted that Jamaica could well go into an election by that time.

Seaga told a party conference Sunday that the communication machinery was being developed to take information into "every little village so that you can understand and hear what the government is doing and be educated as to problems of the country."

The JLP leader said too that he would be going into the constituencies with the campaign managers "to find out where we are and where we are not and making changes where necessary to ensure that we are ready. "In one year's time the Jamaica Labor Party must be ready for Eddy (Edward Seaga)," the prime minister declared.

Seaga also suggested that a recent spate of robberies had been linked to politics. He calimed that the police had discovered at the home of a "political activist" documents which set out in a detailed manner for committing robberies and for follow-up analyses. "The documents take us to the arena of sophisticated training and organisations," he said, adding that another country was behind the plan.

Suggesting the political link with the robberies, Seaga said: "The question must be asked as to who is seeking money, whose financial sources are drying up or have dried up?"

Meanwhile, the conference passed resolutions supporting the government's economic programmes and mandating that they be carried through, declaring support for the banned Solidarity trade union in Poland, condemning South Africa's system of apartheid, and expressing solidarity with the peoples of Namibia.

A resolution was also passed urging the government to reject calls to re-open the Jamaica DAILY NEWS, the state-owned newspaper that was put into receivership last month by another state-owned firm, the Jamaica Commodity Trading Company.

PURPORTED CIA PLAN TO OVERTHROW REGION CITED

LD012322 Hilversum International Service in Dutch 2130 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The American secret service, the CIA, had developed serious plans to overthrow the Suriname Government. This has been revealed through a secret CIA document which has been made public by the American broadcasting organization, ABC. Benno Groenevelt reports from New York:

[Begin recording] It appears from this report that the CIA had intended to set up a small army of Suriname exiles. These exiles were to secretly penetrate Paramaribo and then overthrow the government of Colonel Bouterse. The report does not say what was to become of Bouterse afterward, but [words indistinct]. The reason for the CIA's plan of action was the growing influence of Cuba in Suriname. Washington is still very much afraid that Cuba, and (?with it) the Soviet Union as well, wants to start using Suriname as a base for further subversive activities in South America.

The CIA plan had already been approved by President Reagan but got stuck in Congress. The committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate which supervise CIA activities and must be informed before an action can be undertaken were not impressed by the evidence provided by the CIA regarding Cuban influence in Suriname. The members of the committees are not opposed in principle to such secret operations, but in this case they found the proposed plan somewhat premature. The criticism was that the CIA wished to intervene immediately in the most drastic fashion, even before other ways of drawing Suriname from the Cuban sphere of influence were tried.

These congressional committees cannot formally veto CIA activities. If the President approves an operation, the CIA is, in fact, free to proceed. The only thing Congress can then do is to refuse to appropriate money for an operation. In this case, the CIA had decided, however, not to let matters come to a confrontation with Congress and called the operation off. But it is to be expected that American pressure on Suriname to loosen its ties with Cuba somewhat will now become stronger than ever. [end recording]

OPPOSITION FEARS REGIME'S ARMS DEAL WITH BRAZIL

FL011830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The Hague, Holland, June 1, CANA -- A Holland-based group opposed to the military government in Suriname today said the military-backed regime in the former Dutch colony was planning to buy all kinds of arms from Brazil to maintain its grip on the people.

The Council for the Liberation of Suriname, headed by former Suriname President Henk Chin A Sen, said it had learnt through various sources, "of the serious intention of the Government of Brazil to sell arms of all kinds to the murderous regime in Suriname."

Suriname's President Errol Alibux, who signed an agreement on economic and military aid in Brasilia last month, said Paramaribo was likely to buy a small quantity of military equipment in future and Brazil would be given first option in any purchases.

"Suriname has no external enemies and it is a well-known fact that there are no external threats to its security," the Hague-based council said in a statement.

It added: "The murderous Bouterse regime is expanding the Army and incorporating the para-military forces, the so-called people's militia, in the armed forces with no other objective than to intensify the oppression and intimidation of the Surinamese people."

The Council for the Liberation of Suriname said it was deeply concerned that Brazil would sell arms to Suriname, "thus allowing Bouterse to establish and maintain an oppressive and brutal military dictatorship."

"The authorities in Brazil must be aware that Brazilian-made arms will be used to kill innocent Surinamese citizens," it added.

The Council quoted newspaper reports as saying that a new purge by the Bouterse regime was in preparation.

"The Council for the Liberation of Suriname strongly protests against the Brazilian intention to sell arms to the...Bouterse regime," it said.